The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5728 第五千七百二十八號 光緒丙子年三月初九日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1876. 禮拜一 英四月三號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 1, FORMOSA, Ger. bk., 230, G. Schwur, Whampoa 30th March, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

April 1, YANGTSZE, British steamer, 783, E. Schultze, Shanghai 28th March, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 1, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, G. T. Westoby, Cooktown 15th March, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

April 2, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 777, F. Nagel, Hamburg 8th February, Port Said 26th, Suez 27th, Aden 4th March, Penang 21st, and Singapore 28th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 2, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, J. M. Rayner, Canton 1st April, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 2, THINGVALLA, Danish steamer, 1,577, A. Mourier, Saigon 28th March, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

April 2, CHRISTIAN, German 3-masted sch., 280, F. Stohr, Chefoo 20th March, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

April 2, MAHARAJAH, British steamer, 994, Stephenson, Saigon 29th March, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

April 2, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, THEBAUD, Amoy 31st March, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 1st.

Douglas, str., for Swatow.
Rajah, str., for Swatow.
Belgic, str., for San Francisco.
Cheviot, str., for Cooktown.
Candia, str., for Yokohama.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, str., for Canton.
Johann Smidt, for Takao.
Northampton, for Manila.

Departures.

April 1, YANGTSZE, str., for Canton.
April 1, RAJANATTIANUHAR, str., for Bangkok.
April 1, THALES, str., for Bangkok.
April 1, BELGIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
April 1, CHEVIOT, str., for Cooktown and Sydney.
April 2, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
April 2, CANDIA, str., for Yokohama.
April 2, JOHANN SMIDT, for Takao.
April 2, WM. PHILLIPS, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. Droege and 68 Chinese.
Per *Olympia*, str., from Singapore, &c.:—
143 Chinese.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Cooktown:—
94 Chinese.
Per *Thingvalla*, str., from Saigon:—
6 Chinese.
Per *Maharajah*, str., from Saigon:—
4 Chinese.
Per *Christian*, from Chefoo:—
1 cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per *Cheviot*, str., for Cooktown:—
For Australia.—Mr. J. G. Piton and 470 Chinese.
Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Dr. and Mrs. Scott and child. For Foochow.—Bishop and Mrs. Burdon and child, and Mr. Plichon. For East Coast Ports.—200 Chinese.
Per *Belgic*, str., for San Francisco:—
For Liverpool, *viâ* San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan. For Yokohama.—Mr. Christian Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Lutz, infant and servants, Mr. G. Virtumira and servant, and 596 Chinese.
Per *Candia*, str., for Yokohama:—
1 cabin.
Per *Johann Smidt*, for Takao:—
1 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Rajah*, str., for Swatow:—
50 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Maharajah* reports left Saigon on the 29th March. Had moderate winds throughout, the latter part hazy.

The German 3-masted schooner *Christian* reports left Chefoo on the 20th March. Had Easterly winds throughout.

The Danish steamship *Thingvalla* reports left Saigon on the 28th March. Had moderate wind with rain, thunder, and lightning, and thick weather all the passage.

The German steamship *Olympia* reports left Hamburg 8th February, arrived at Port Said on the 25th, and left on the 26th, left Suez 27th, Aden 4th March, arrived at Penang 19th and left 21st, arrived at Singapore 23rd and left 26th. Had fine weather from Singapore to port.

The British steamship *Yangtsze* reports left Shanghai on the 28th March. Had light sea and Southerly winds to Ling Ting, thence to port strong N.E. winds and heavy rain; laid off port all night on account of rainy weather; passed SS. *China* off Ling Ting and SS. *Amoy* off Breaker Point.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Cooktown on the 15th March. Passed steamships *Ly-ee-moon* 15th March, bound South and *Mecca* 16th. Passed *Somerset* at 2 p.m. 17th, and Booby Island at 8 p.m. same evening. Passed steamship *Somerset* in Torres Straits. In the Arafura Sea had heavy N.W. and Westerly winds with heavy rain and squalls. Passed steamship *City of Exeter* at 1.30 a.m. 20th, in Basilan Straits 4 p.m. 27th. Passed Calavite Straits 6 p.m. 29th. Passed steamship *Gunga* bound South on the 30th in the forenoon. Experienced light variable winds from the N.W. to N.E. from Pitts Passage to port.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Anchises (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 12
Min	Foochow	Feb. 15
Solent	Hongkong	Feb. 15
Ajax (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 17
Jerusalem	Foochow	Feb. 17
Melbrek	Hongkong	Feb. 18

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN,

A FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE, quite new, and capable of printing 1,000 copies per hour by hand power, size of Table 26 by 33 inches, manufactured by WILLIAM DAWSON and SONS. Has Pointing Apparatus, &c., &c., complete, and is in first rate working order.

For further Particulars, address "P. P. H.," care of the Office of this Paper.

212 Hongkong, 14th February, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/. on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO Nice HOUSES, 2 and 4, Praya East.
Two GODOWNS, 2 and 4, Praya East.
A Commodious HOUSE, 10A, Caine Road.
All with Gas and Water laid on, apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.

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TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 6th March, 1876.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.

The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.

(Also, with occupation from 1st April next),

The BUNGALOW, No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr. HAUSCHILD.

(And, with occupation from 1st May next),

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st March, 1876.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st April,

THE PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
329 Hongkong, 10th March, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.

P. F. DA SILVA.

3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FUR BERGBAU UND GUSSSTAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.

J. W. MULLER & Co.

3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

MR. M. TENHAEFF is AUTHORISED to SIGN my FIRM per procuration from this date.

EDWARD HERTON.

1m 306 Swatow, 1st March, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR SALE,

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, QUEEN'S ROAD, the Property of the late Mr. G. B. FALCONER:—

The TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TREASURY and ample GODOWNS; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,
46, Queen's Road.

379 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.
1 Lot 14ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with Border.
1 Lot 17ft. 0in. by 9ft. 0in., with Border.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 381 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, $324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road, and one of the finest sites for Villa Residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown Rent, $79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKFOOLUM, adjoining Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Premises.

Annual Crown Rent, $25.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown Rent, $10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,034 Tsubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.

Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ABBUTHNOT ROAD,
Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.
227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,..............$1.50
Neatly Bound,..............................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will hold his WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road Central, at Noon,—

Of SUNDRIES and a few Bales of Damaged DRILLS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.

438 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NAVAL STATION, MACAO.—On the 10th April next, at One P.M., will be Sold by Public Auction, before the Master-Attendant, the HULK, Machinery, Rigging, Masts, Sails, Chains, Anchors, Boats, and other Articles of the Gunboat "CAMOENS," in lots or in bulk as best suit the interest of the Public Exchequer. The Sale will take place on board the said Gunboat, where the lots may be examined until the 5th of April.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

Macao, on board the gunboat "TEJO,"
31st March, 1876.
MANOEL CEZARIO PEREIRA,
Master-Attendant's Secretary.

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WANTED, for Immediate Possession, by the Committee of the Royal Naval Seamen's Club, a HOUSE suitable for a Club House; the present premises having been found too small. Rental about $50 per month.

Apply to Captain P. H. COLOMB, R.N.,
Chairman of Committee.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, Hongkong, 29th March, 1876.

J. A. HANSEN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
and
TUNER and REPAIRER of PIANOS.
Address—St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger Street, or Messrs. GUEDES & Co., Queen's Road. [338

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.

J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
5, Hollywood Road.

6m 334]

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/.) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

MAC EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
have for Sale,
EX LATE ARRIVALS:—
BUNTING, Assorted Colours.
LIFE BUOYS.
LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT FILTERS.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE.
LOWMOOR IRON PLATES.
STAFFORDSHIRE IRON PLATES.
BOILER TUBES, Assorted Sizes.
BOILER RIVETS, Assorted Sizes.
BEST STAFFORDSHIRE ANGLE IRON.
ENGLISH YELLOW SOAP.
SOFT SOAP.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
COAL SCOOPS.
SAPOLIO.
GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS.
HENRY'S SEAMING and ROPING TWINE.
AMERICAN NAVY OAKUM.
AMERICAN ASH OARS.
COPAL VARNISH.
BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
BOILER FELT.
SHEATHING FELT.
CHLORIDE OF LIME. POTASS.
ENGLISH COTTON WASTE.
Also,
A FRESH LOT OF
ENGLISH BACON.
ENGLISH CHEESE.
AMERICAN HAMS and BACON.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1lb. Packets.
GOLDEN GATE FLOUR in Barrels.
14 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

GEORGE BARTY FALCONER,
Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 35, entituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby Given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, late of Hongkong, China, deceased, Sole Partner in the firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., of Hongkong aforesaid, Jewellers and Opticians, who died on the 5th day of May, 1875, intestate, and of whose Estate and Effects, Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in the month of June, 1875, to ISABELLA BRECHEN FALCONER, of Stonehaven, in the County of Kincardine, Scotland, are hereby required to send in the particulars in writing of such Claims or Demands to Mr. JOHN THOMSON, Advocate, 75, Union Street, Aberdeen, on or before the 30th day of April, 1876, at the expiration of which time the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Debts, Claims, and Demands of which she shall then have had Notice; and that she will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof to any person of whose Claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.

ADAM THOMSON AND ROSS,
Advocates, 75, Union Street, Aberdeen,
Agents for the said Administratrix.
Witness—William Masson,
75, Union Street, Aberdeen.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.

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STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [386

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1385 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NINGPO,"
J. M. Rayner, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Monday,) the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
431 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
436 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
437 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
F. Nagel, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
434 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after this date the SALOON FARE per Steamer "ICHANG" will be $3.00 for single trip to Canton, and $5.00 return.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

7d 432 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

TO LET.

TWO Large ROOMS above my Auction Rooms, at present occupied by Mr. ACHEE, as his Furniture Show Rooms, also with or without GODOWNS. Possession can be had at once. Rent moderate. Apply to

J. M. GUEDES, JR.

439 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1876.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony, weighing 7.1.7., in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RECEIVED by the Treasurer until Noon on the 5th instant.

The Tenderers to state the Total Amount required, and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be drawn for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed "Tender for Treasury Bills."

The right to accept, or reject, any or all of the tenders is reserved.

C. R. SHERVINTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Assistant Commissary-General.

H.M.'s Treasury, Commissariat Buildings,
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
1st April, 1876. [433

REWARD.

A Black DOG (Newfoundland), answering to the name of "RODGER," has been LOST. Any person who brings back the Dog, will get a REWARD of $5 from the PROPRIETOR of the "British Inn" Tavern.

430 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.

S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
COOKTOWN.

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SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

406 Hongkong, 29th March, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been Opened in London, under the Management of Mr. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

1m 408 Hongkong, 28th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as

BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,
At No. 1, GRAHAM STREET,

And are prepare to Supply FRESH and SALT PROVISIONS and STORES; Also, WINES, SPIRITS, and ALES of every description.

MATHIEW & Co.

984 Hongkong, 25th March, 1876.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALY, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK, Executor.

1m 360 Hongkong, 18th March, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 3rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 3rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LUBECK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
General Agents.

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Intimations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

With the kind permission of H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. COLBORNE, C.B., and under the Patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-Admiral RYDER, and H.E. Major-General the Hon. F. COLBORNE, C.B., the above SPORTS will be held

ON THE CRICKET GROUND,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
7th and 8th April, 1876.

COMMITTEE.

Commodore J. E. PARISH, President.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS, 28th Regiment, Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

Commander DUPUIS, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander PAUL, R.N.
Lieutenant GODRICH, R.N.
Major BUDGEN, R.A.
Lieutenant GODSAL, R.E.
Major BRODIGAN, 28th Regiment.
Assistant-Commissary GAMMELL, Commissariat Department.
Assistant-Commissary ABBER, Ordnance Department.
Doctor WILSON, Medical Department.

PROGRAMME.

1—100 Yards Flat Race.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
2—440 Yards Flat Race.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
3—880 Yards Flat Race. Presented by Canteen Fund, H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel.*—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $7; 3rd Prize, $3.
4—1 Mile Flat Race. Presented by W. M. MORGAN, Esq. Open to men of Garrison only.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
5—2 Miles Flat Race. Presented by the Hongkong Racket Club.—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $10; 3rd Prize, $5; 4th Prize, $2.50.
6—High Jump.—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
7—Wide Jump.—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
8—120 Yards Hurdle Race—10 flights.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
9—Boy's Race—200 Yards Flat Race.—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2; 3rd Prize, $1.
10—Veteran's Race—300 Yards. For men of 17 years' service and over.—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; $1.75.
11—200 Yards Race—Heavy Marching Order. For Soldiers and Marines.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
12—200 Yards Race—Heavy Marching Order. For Blue Jackets.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
13—3 Legged Race.—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
14—Wheel-barrow Race.—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
15—Water Bucket Race.—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
16—Throwing the Cricket Ball. Presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club.—1st Prize, Bat, Pads, and Ball.
17—Throwing the Hammer.—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
18—Putting the Shot.—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
19—Sack Race.—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2; 3rd Prize, $1.
20—100 Yards Flat Race. }
21—300 Yards Flat Race. } Presented by the
22—880 Yards Flat Race } Hongkong Athletic Club.
23—1 Mile Flat Race. }
24—120 Yards Hurdle Race—10 Flights. Presented by the Hongkong Athletic Club.
25—300 Yards Flat Race. For Midshipmen of the Royal Navy.—1st Prize, Silver Cup, valued $10.
26—Tug of War.—1st Prize, $16; 2nd Prize, $8.
27—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Sailors and Marines only.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
28—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to all. Presented by C. P. CHATER, Esq.—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $10; 3rd Prize, $5; 4th Prize, $2.50.
29—High Jump. Open to Officers of the Army and Navy, and members of the Hongkong and German Clubs. Presented by Commodore PARISH and Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINS.—1st Prize, Silver Cup.
30—300 Yards Flat Race. Open to Sailors and Marines of Foreign Men-of-War.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
31—Consolation Race.—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.

The above races, with exception of 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, and 30, are open to men of the Army, Navy, and Marines. Entries for each event, 25 cents.

Entries for 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, $1, and are open to Officers of the Army and Navy and members of the Hongkong and German Clubs.

Entries, together with entrance-fees, and colours, to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, by noon on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.

Notices as to order of races will be issued after the entries close.

Twelve men to represent the competitors in the Tug of War.

No third prize unless five start.

No fourth prize unless six start.

Spectators are particularly requested not to pass under the ropes, as the inner enclosure will be kept clear for competitors and officials.

A stand will be erected for the convenience of Visitors.

R. S. F. WALKER,
Lieutenant, 28th Regiment,
Honorary Secretary.

365 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *OLYMPIA*, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless applied for by the Consignees before 2 P.M. TO-MORROW (Monday), the 3rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

435 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *IRAOUADDY.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-MORROW, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

389 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 3RD, 1876.

THE statement by a Chinese writer on the Kashgar difficulty, published in another column, will no doubt be read with interest. He traces the history of Chinese connection with Western Turkestan, from the first war with that country until its subjugation by KESIR MING, and then proceeds to notice the successful combination and rebellion of the Mahomedans in 1862. He laments over the time and money which have been wasted, and admits that the Chinese Government are as far as ever from a satisfactory termination of the difficulty. In view of these facts, it has therefore, he considers, become urgently necessary "to devise measures to put an end to hostilities, to stop the drain on the Treasury, and pacify the people of the frontier." With true Chinese obstinacy, he clings tenaciously to the idea of re-conquering the lost territories, and will not for a moment entertain the thought of surrendering even a portion of them. Some people, he says, "who have evidently never been beyond the Kea-yü Pass, go so far as to advocate partition of the territory with Russia; but such suggestions must be characterised as those of mere temporisers, who seek peace through fear of facing the difficulty before them." He goes on to remark that this sort of advice evidently emanates from those who are "unmindful of the labour, toil, and anxiety it cost our sacred ancestors, their Majesties, to acquire and bequeath this territory to us. Instead of talking of relinquishing or giving up our inheritance, were it but one inch in area instead of being as large as China Proper, it should be purged of every rebel." These words fully express, there is reason to believe, the sentiments of the majority of Chinese officials.

The writer draws up a plan for a campaign against the Mahomedan tribes of Chinese Turkestan who refuse to surrender, which looks pretty feasible on paper, but would, in all probability, be found rather more difficult in practice. He would march three armies, from different points, upon the rebels, and recommends that heavy cannon should be cast on arrival at the seat of war, to which end an extra force of moulders with the requisite materials and appliances should be despatched with the expedition. It is very apparent that the writer represents the old school in China, who believe in the system of extermination rather than conciliation of the insurgents. He avers that the Mahomedans, as a race, only understand law—by which it is to be supposed he means force—and not kindness or reason. "Of a nature eminently senseless," he proceeds, they stand in great fear of superior power, "so that the very name of our army would be enough to appal them, and make them tremble at the sound of wind or the rustling of grass or leaves." This piece of bombastic conceit, the style of which has become tolerably familiar to us, would no doubt provoke a scornful smile from the stern soldier who has grasped the reins of power in Kashgar if he could see it. The idea of a Chinese force of ten, twenty, or even forty thousand men causing him to tremble is sufficiently absurd. He possesses an effective army of some twenty thousand men, immensely superior both in discipline and equipment to the flower of the Chinese army. In face of these considerations, this self-confident Chinaman, who has undertaken to point out the way for the reduction of Kashgar, seems to have reckoned rather too much without his host. He apparently assumes that it is only necessary to bring a certain number of Chinese troops before the gates of the principal cities of Turkestan in order to make conquest secure. What the inhabitants of these latter would have to expect, if the writer directed the forces and succeeded in taking them, may be inferred from his own words. He says that whether they be put to the sword, or allowed to surrender, the first consideration is their subjugation, the second their government. That is to say, if they offer a prolonged resistance they will meet with no mercy, and in any case they must be subdued, even though it were to involve their utter extermination. The Mahomedans will be almost certain to consider it a war to the knife, knowing as they do from past experience what sort of clemency the Chinese show to the vanquished, and if the struggle really commences in earnest the combatants will be terribly in earnest. But the Authorities at Peking are slow to move, and the lower officials are yet more tardy in executing the Imperial mandates; so that it is very problematic whether, after all, they will not fritter away their strength and resources in attempting the work with inadequate forces.

The writer mentions a circumstance which, if true, throws some little light upon a telegram received not long since, announcing that in consideration of the payment by China of an indemnity of ten million taels, Russia had agreed to withdraw from Khokand. We could not understand that announcement at the time, nor do we credit it now. Russia is not likely to remove her grip from the throat of Khokand. But it appears that some time about 1870 the Russians took the border city of I-li, and drove out the rebels, who had previously expelled the Chinese garrison. This course had become essential in order to check the progress of the Mahomedan hosts, who had ravaged the country and threatened to carry the standard of rebellion into Russian territory. An indemnity was then claimed from China by the Russians, it is stated, for having been compelled in self-defence to occupy I-li, but after the lapse of six years no funds were forthcoming to pay off the claim. It is now proposed that such indemnity be paid, and the city of I-li once more handed over to China, the expenses of the Russian evacuation also to be borne by the Chinese Government. This is a very different and far more likely tale than that Russia will withdraw from Khokand. That Khanate does not belong to China, and it is very improbable that she has any wish to incorporate it in her dominions, nor is it likely that she would care to buy Russia out from so disorderly a province, especially if she received an assurance that no aid would be given to Kashgar in the coming struggle. At the same time the sum named as indemnity seems rather large for the surrender of a frontier city whose possession will be no great gain to the Chinese. But the intelligence has yet to be verified, and may turn out incorrect in some important particulars. One thing, however, is tolerably clear. The Chinese Government fully intend, spite of all obstacles, and they are neither few nor small, to restore their authority over the revolted cities and territories in the Western corner of the Empire. In this endeavour the cost will not be counted, for the national pride is concerned in the undertaking. After much bungling, many repulses, and, perhaps, some victories as disastrous as defeats, they may succeed in their purpose, for in numbers and resources they, of course, possess an overwhelming advantage over the Mahomedan tribes led by the Ameer of KASHGAR. They would act more prudently in seeking to arrive at some terms with this bold adventurer, who might possibly be converted into a peaceful tributary.

Telegraphic advice has been received that the dividend of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India for the half-year to 31st December last is 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year. The reserve fund has been increased from £51,000 to £100,000 sterling.

The *Cooktown Herald* says:—On Sunday evening (12th ult.) we received official intimation that a really extensive and rich alluvial gold field had been opened about 160 miles from Cooktown, with a good road all the way. The field is reputed as being about the best that has been opened in the district, and comprising alluvial and quartz. Our readers can take what we say as being correct, and although we are in possession of further information, we cannot divulge it for a few days for certain reasons.

Money hath charms as well as music, and, like charity, can cover a multitude of sins. So at least it appears from an advertisement in one of our Indian contemporaries, which runs as follows:—"A young and prepossessing Englishman, with moderate means and a good English education, is desirous of corresponding with a lady, in view to marriage. The suitor desires a wife with some accomplishments and a competency. Nationality, or religion, immaterial." Nationality and religion, it seems, sink into insignificance in the eyes of this "young and prepossessing Englishman" when "compared with a competency. Possibly the accomplishments" might also be dispensed with if the "competency" were sufficiently large.

A reprehensible practice has recently sprung up among seamen who are summoned for drunkenness or other offences of giving the names of their shipmates instead of their own, or otherwise misrepresenting themselves. Such a practice, whilst very disagreeable to those whose names or ranks are so made use of, may also do them much injury. Mr. Jas. D. Barton, writes to us, calling attention to a paragraph in our police intelligence in which it was stated that "John Jones, second officer of the *Genoa*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a policeman. Mr. Barton says he is the second officer of that vessel, that he has never left his ship since its arrival in the harbour, and that his character as to sobriety will bear the strictest investigation. As there are other vessels belonging to the same line as the *Genoa*, either in the harbour or expected, Mr. Barton in justice to himself, wishes to have the impression that the second officer was summoned removed. He says that E. Potts, the third mate, was summoned for drunkenness on the day the case was reported, and that this man has apparently given a false name and misrepresented himself. It is to be hoped Mr. Potts's conduct, if this statement is correct, will not be overlooked by his employers.

We are requested to state that the next practice of the Choral Festival will be held at the City Hall (instead of at the Cathedral) this afternoon at 5.15 p.m. punctually.

At the Marine Magistrates' Court on Saturday a man named W. Howe was charged by Police Sergeant Lindsay with breaking out of the Civil Hospital. He was sentenced to one months' hard labour.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that information has been received through Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking that the port of Kiungchow, Hainan, is opened for trade from the 1st instant.

It is stated that we are to have a two-day ragatta this month, and that a programme is being got up amongst the British and foreign men-of-war in port, and will be completed on the arrival of the Flying Squadron.

There appears to be an epidemic raging amongst the pigs in the Colony, no less than fifty infected animals having been taken charge of by Inspector Orley of the markets. The Chinese attribute it to the unusual state of the weather.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the Ordinance (No. 16 of 1875) to amend and consolidate the laws concerning the jurisdiction of magistrates over indictable offences and for other purposes.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 69.0, the minimum 53.5; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 77.5, the minimum 59.0. 4.78 inches rain fell during the week, of which 2.83 inches fell on the 25th ultimo.

The French Opera Comique Troupe gave their first performance before a Shanghai audience on the 23rd ultimo, on which occasion the house was nearly full. They appear to have created a favourable impression, but the lack of an orchestra and other accompaniments seems to have been equally felt there as here.

A Police notification in the *Gazette* of Saturday states:—All persons are prohibited from collecting dried wood on any Crown lands in this Colony. All persons having unlawful possession of any part of any shrub or three, or who shall cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage any shrub or tree, are liable to a heavy punishment.

The following Regulation under Ordinance No. 10 of 1869, is published in Saturday's Gazette for general information:—"On the 7th and 8th April, being the days appointed for the Garrison Athletic Sports, no person will be admitted within the outer line of ropes on the Cricket Ground, unless he is a patron, a member of the Committee, a competitor, or attached to the picquet."

The *Cooktown Herald* of the 14th ult. states:—The steamship, *City of Exeter*, which left for Hongkong on Sunday morning, took with her 37 Chinese, who passed for 630 ozs. gold, valued at £2,520; 300 sovereigns; 1 ton copper, 5 tons old iron; 1 ton horseshoes; and 2 tons bêche de mer—the whole exports representing £3,050. The *Namoa*, which leaves to day, had passed for her, up to yesterday, 1,408 ozs., by 40 Chinamen, and 1 ton bêche de mer, representing £5,712.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 1st.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

A woman named Seen Asü, 19 years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium.

Police Sergeant Mackie said last evening the prisoner's husband came to the station at West Point and reported that his wife had attempted to commit suicide by taking opium. He went with him to a house between Second and Third streets and there he saw the prisoner lying on a bed and a number of women around her. They had given her something, and caused her to vomit, and she had evidently recovered from the effects of the opium. She was led to the police station by her husband.

A woman in the house gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner and her husband had a quarrel, and she wanted to take service away from home, but her husband would not allow her. She then said she would take opium, and went out and purchased some, which she took on her return. Witness and other women went in and found the prisoner had taken the opium. The quantity was, however, small, and an antidote was given and she recovered.

The prisoner corroborated the statement made by the witness, and promised not to repeat the attempt. She was remanded until Friday next.

DISEASED MEAT.

The remanded case, in which Inspector Orley charged several persons with being concerned in taking a diseased pig to the slaughter-house to be slaughtered for human food, came on again, when the master of the pig gave evidence and said he sold four pigs to the man now owning the diseased pig. He knew there was a disease from which pigs died immediately after being seized. At this particular time there is much disease amongst pigs, and he had had to send a great many away.

There being no evidence to show any wilful attempt to sell a diseased pig, and there being at present an epidemic amongst pigs, the case was discharged.

The Inspector said he had now in his custody no less than fifty of these diseased pigs.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The remanded case, in which Lai-Ashing and Lai Aün, two stonecutters, were charged by their former master with the larceny of fifteen taels of silver from his box at Tsat-chi-mui, came on again.

Chinese constable No. 259 said the two witnesses for the defence had not attended, although he had warned them.

Law Afook, for the defence, proved that on the night previous to the alleged larceny the prisoners slept in his house at Yow-mah-tee, and not at Tsat-chi-mui.

Inspector Grey produced Police constable No. 808 to prove that the prisoners had no means of prompting this witness what to say.

The prisoners were discharged.

A REPROBATE.

William Connor, unemployed, was charged by P.C. 586 with being helplessly drunk in the Queen's Road.

He was fined 50 cents.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas King, unemployed, was charged with drunkenness and doing damage in an umbrella shop. He was fined $1, and ordered to make amends in the sum of 40 cents.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Wong Ami, a Cheung-chow trader, was charged as follows:—

Inspector Grimes said the prisoner was one of five hundred passengers that arrived per French steamship *Ganga* from Amoy on the 22nd March. On the 27th ultimo Dr. Adams went on board to examine the passengers bound to Manila and amongst them found a boy, named Su Aohu, very ill with small-pox. The prisoner, it appears, brought the boy from Amoy. The boy was sick when he left Amoy, but the prisoner did not know he was sickening for that disease. It did not show itself till at sea. The prisoner did not report the matter to any one on board, nor on the arrival of the vessel here. On the case being discovered by Dr. Adams, the boy was immediately removed and the prisoner placed in quarantine.

The prisoner was called on to find security in one surety ($25) to appear at any time when called on within fourteen days.

The quantity of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay, to Foreign External Ports, and foreign Indian Ports, during the month of January 1876, amounted to 56,527½ bales, weighing lbs. 2,21,29,576 or candies 28,228¼, equal in value to Rs. 49,70,007.—*Bombay Gazette*.

It would seem as if Cakobau imagines that notwithstanding the cession of the Fiji islands, he remains King, at least over his own people, as he has, according to the *Fiji Times*, very effectually tabooed the sale of all kinds of produce for the present, at all events so far as Ovalau is concerned. So strictly is this enforced that on one occasion Captain Suttie, of H.M.S. *Nymph*, who had been on a shooting expedition about seven miles down the coast, could scarcely obtain a cocoanut from the natives, and it was only upon their having been made acquainted with his rank and position that they reluctantly brought him a couple to enable him to allay his thirst. "This," our contemporary remarks, "is rather expressive, and calculated to lead to the inquiry as to whether the natives are really aware of their position under British rule."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 30th March.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Queen has arrived at Baden, attended by the Earl of Derby.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

There is a suspension of fighting during the amnesty with Herzegovina.

PANIC IN FOREIGN FUNDS.

There is a panic in the foreign funds owing to the Porte having postponed payment of the April coupons till July.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE BILL.

The House of Lords have read the Title Bill a second time. Lord Shaftesbury moves an address against the title of Empress.

SUPREME COURT.

April 1st.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

SZ TOO WAN v. WM. MCWILLIAMS $9.—This case had been adjourned for several weeks for the return of a witness who was away. The plaintiff claimed $9, which he alleged was due to him for one month's wages. He said he was engaged as cook on the 17th December and left on the 17th February. The first month he received $6, and then a friend came to live with defendant and they agreed to give him $9 a month. Defendant struck him, and he left at the end of the second month. Defendant did not pay him the $9 due.

Defendant said that when his friend Mr. Graban came to stay with him, he agreed to give plaintiff $7 a month to cook for them both, or $9 if he would get a small boy to help him to keep the house clean. He never got the boy, and witness therefore only paid him $7. Plaintiff demanded $2 more, but witness told him he had been paid according to the agreement. Mr. Graban left that day, and as he did not require plaintiff's services as cook any longer, he offered him $5 a month, to stay as boy. This he refused, and left. Witness denied ever striking plaintiff.

H. Graban said he saw the $7 paid.

Plaintiff was non-suited.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DOLLAR.

The following copy of an Order of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council with the proclamation approved therein, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,
The 27th day of November, 1875.
Present;
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board the draft of a proclamation revising the rate at which the Mexican dollar and other coins referred to therein shall be issued in payments to Her Majesty's Land and Naval forces in Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong and it dependencies, and elsewhere upon the China station, and for Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, and other Imperial services at the various ports of China and Japan; Her Majesty, having taken the same into consideration, was pleased, by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proclamation approved this day do take effect and come into force on the day on which it shall be promulgated in Her Majesty's said Island of Hongkong by the Governor or Officer administering the Government thereof.

And the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a Proclamation issued by Our Order in Council, dated the 1st day of November 1864, it was declared and ordained that, from and after the date of the promulgation thereof, the dollar of Mexico or other silver dollar of equal value, duly authorised to be legal tender of payment within Our Island of Hongkong and its dependencies, and the coins authorised to be issued from Our mint by a Proclamation issued by Our Order in Council, dated the 9th day of January 1863, representing cents and mils or cash, or some multiples thereof, should be issued in payments to Our troops in Our said Island of Hongkong and its dependencies at the rate of four shillings and threepence to each.

And whereas it is expedient to revise the rate so prescribed for the issue of the dollar and of other coins representing its fractional parts.

And whereas it is expedient that an uniform rate of issuing such coins should be prescribed for payments to both our land and naval forces in our said island of Hongkong and its dependencies, and elsewhere upon the China station, and for our diplomatic, consular, and other imperial services at the various ports of China and Japan.

Now we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to, and do hereby, declare and ordain that, on and after the date of the promulgation of this our proclamation, the aforesaid proclamation issued by our Order in Council, dated the 1st day of November 1864, shall be repealed and annulled.

And we do further declare and ordain that, on an after the aforesaid date of promulgation of this our proclamation, the silver dollar of Mexico, and any other silver dollar of equal value, and the silver and other coins presenting fractional parts of such dollars, duly authorised to be a legal tender of payment in our island of Hongkong and its dependencies, shall be issued in payments to our land and naval forces in our said island and its dependencies, and elsewhere upon the China station, and for our diplomatic, consular, and other imperial services at the various port of China and Japan, at the rate of four shillings and one penny to each dollar.

Provided that this proclamation shall not have a retrospective effect in respect of such payments to our naval forces as may be made before the paying officers were aware of the same.

SHANGHAI.

It is rumoured that the local officials have received a hint from Peking to refrain from interference with the Woosung Tramway, but we have no authentic information on the subject. We hear, however, that the people who were lately bambooed and imprisoned at Paoshan, for being concerned in a land sale at Woosung, have been released—which is so much in favour of the report.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company was held on the 24th ult. The accounts showed a net profit for the year of Tls. 5,703, of which it was agreed to carry one-half to reserve, to devote Tls. 2,660 to paying a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., and to carry forward Tls. 191. Messrs Nissen, Bade, Mackillop, and Dr. Pichon are directors for the current year.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 9th March contains a further memorial from the Literary Chancellor of Chekiang, regarding the Hangchow cause célèbre. This, it will be remembered, is the official who tried the case on appeal, and again on a second reference from Peking. He has evidently now discovered the serious turn things are taking, and admits that "doubts have arisen." He still, however, believes the accused is guilty, and makes a final effort to keep the case away from Peking. We are glad to see that he fails.—*N. C. Daily News.*

YUNNAN.

We have further indirect news of the Yünnan Mission, to the 24th February; though still, very strangely, no letters have come to hand from the members. When our informant met the *cortège*, on the date mentioned, the three foreigners were well, and were shooting nearly the whole day, without using their chairs which were carried in front. Their compradore, Li, had died, at a place called Peou-eul-tou (?) and had been put in a coffin which was to be carried to Peking. The escort sent to meet them from Chaotung, joined to the former one, made up a *cortège* of nearly 1,200 men, of whom some 400 were coolies. The Mission was likely to arrive at Chaotung about the 2nd or 3rd March, and if a stage were travelled every day, Yünnan-fu should be reached about the 15th. There was no idea in the country of disturbing the travellers, the people being persuaded that the least injury to them would compromise Li Han-chang.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF CHINESE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TURKESTAN.

The writer of the subjoined statement on the Kashgar difficulty, informs us that he is a graduate of the District of Yuen-ping, in the department of Shun-tien, 69 years of age, and named Wang-ping.

Ten years have elapsed since the rebellion broke out at the Western frontier; money has been wasted, and the troops grow old, yet we appear as far as ever from a satisfactory termination of the difficulty. It therefore becomes urgently necessary to devise measures to put an end to hostilities, to stop the drain on the Treasury, and pacify the people of the frontier.

Western Turkestan was eventually conquered by Kesir Ming (1736 to 1796) whose all-triumphant armies swept everything before them, and drove the Mahomedans of the Northern Circuit to the border of Russia, whereupon the eight towns of Harashar, Yingkishar, Ou-shi, Ko-chè, Akason, Khoten, Yarkand and Kashgar, capitulated in dread of our arms.

Altogether about 150 years have elapsed since the first war with Turkestan, but of this period for only 70 years has peace been enjoyed.

With a suddeness and combination quite unparalleled, the Mahomedans in 1862 raised the standard of rebellion, and re-took I-li, Orountse, and the eight cities above-named. For ten years their unrestrained ferocity went on unchecked, in a manner quite appalling, until about 1870, when the Russian force marched on I-li, and captured and slaughtered the rebels, &c. An indemnity is now claimed by the Russians (for being compelled to occupy I-li, in order to stop the disorder caused by Mahomedans under Chinese rule spreading to their own territory, as the Chinese army was powerless to do so), but after endless delays, six years have passed by and no funds appear to be forthcoming to pay off this claim.

Some people, who have evidently never been beyond the Kea-yü Pass, go so far as to advocate a partition of the territory (with Russia); but such suggestions must be characterised as those of mere temporizers, who seek peace through fear of facing the difficulty before them. Such language too evidently emanates from those unmindful of the labour, toil, and anxiety it cost our sacred ancestors, their Majesties, to acquire and bequeath this territory to us. Instead of talking of relinquishing or giving up our inheritance, were it but one inch in area instead of being as large as China proper, it should be purged of every rebel.

The position of affairs may be likened figuratively to a sick man. Peking represents the Imperial demesne or seat of Government of the State, corresponding to the head of a man. The 18 provinces are the source of supply or nourishment, like the stomach in the human frame; while the Western Frontier is a wealthy border State, the same as the foot of a man. Now if disease or poison attack the foot, and the remedy taken proves ineffectual to check the disorder, it is sure to attack the stomach; and the stomach once poisoned, it must ascend to the head.

That this has already taken place is proved by H. E. Wên-hai, of Hami, being obliged to memorialize the Throne quite recently for a grant of 100,000 taels to feed his famished troops, while the internal disorder caused by the incessant and endless drain on the resources of the province, is beyond all power of conception. In curing sickness, a speedy and efficacious remedy is prescribed, and in like manner in employing troops, despatch is essential. With this end in view, the writer submits a programme for the recovery of Kashgar.

1.—Arrangements to be made with the Russian General for restitution of I-li, on payment of indemnity.

The city of I-li is a most important pass on the extreme frontier of the Northern circuit (Peilu), and a market town where merchants assemble and reside. Before giving up the city, the Russian General desires to be indemnified in cost of occupation. In this request, it is conjectured he is following the example of the merchants, in demanding compensation for the opium surrendered (and destroyed by Commissioner Lin); and as the value of the opium was made good in full, the payment of the expenses of occupation should likewise be liquidated. For more than 200 years, our dynasty has always acceded to the requests of officials and merchants from across the sea; hence the willingness of the subjects of England, France, and other countries to engage in commerce with China, &c., &c. Moreover the Russians, being, like the English and French, also worshippers of Jesus, are on terms of intimate relationship. With a view to arranging the payment of the indemnity, it is proposed that an edict should be issued directing the Tsung-li Yamên to communicate with the British and French Ministers at Peking, inviting them to address the Russian General, in order to bring about an amicable settlement of the affair with him; after the capture of all the Mahomedan cities in the two circuits, the indemnity should be paid and the city of I-li handed over to China; the Russian troops at the same time withdrawing to their own country, their expenses of evacuation and transit being borne by China, thereby giving prominence to His Majesty's unbounded benevolence. Henceforth the two countries would enjoy mutual peace, without fear of border feuds.*

2.—Plan for the subjugation and attack of the Mahomedan tribes who refuse to surrender.

Ever since the Mahomedan rebel *Chang Ko-erh* † was brought to the Capital (Peking) and put to death on the execution ground, his son has been living in concealment in Khokand, harbouring and plotting rebellion and revenge; and it is said that beyond the Kashgar barrier there are a hundred and odd Mahomedan States, densely populated, whose inhabitants, in league with those inside the barrier, go about all the cities unrestrained, fomenting rebellion wherever they go.

Now it is estimated that from Harashar west to Kashgar it is over 60 stages; so that, with all the military posts, which are as numerous as the stars and distributed like chessmen on a board, entirely in Mahomedan hands and strongly defended, a single army sent from the Kea-yü Pass, would be unable to invade and attack the country without great difficulty. It would therefore be necessary for the Viceroy of Szechuen to despatch an army corps of 10,000 men, *viâ* Thibet, to march on Ku-chê, a distance by horse of 28 days; and a second army of 10,000 men to march on Ho-tien (Khoten?), a distance of 20 days, *viâ* Ulterior Thibet, on horseback. The three armies acting in concert and advancing simultaneously, would overpower the rebels, and force them to flee beyond the barrier at Kashgar, when every city could be captured.

In making an attack of this nature, siege guns are the great essential. Ordinance of 100 piculs (about 6 tons) would be needed to throw a shot a mile, but as carts could not transport such artillery, an extra force of gun moulders, with all material and appliances, should be brought, to be prepared to cast guns on arrival at the seat of war. It was the artillery in Kien-lung's reign, that caused such havoc and produced such awe in the Northern circuit, compelling the eight cities of the Southern circuit to surrender in fear. Next in importance come carbines, bows, arrows, and shields for the cavalry in pursuing the enemy; and large gingals, spears and swords for the infantry in defence against storming parties.

As to dealing with the captured cities, it should be understood that the Mahomedans, as a race, only understand law, and not kindness or reason. Of a nature eminently senseless, they stand in great fear of superior power or force, so that the very name of our army would be enough to appal them, and make them tremble at the sound of wind or the rustling of grass or leaves. But whether they be put to the sword or allowed to surrender, the first consideration is their subjugation, the second their government.

It is accordingly proposed that an army of 20,000 men be despatched by the two routes suggested, thoroughly equipped and provisioned, and every contingency provided for; and that the administrators of affairs on the frontier be instructed to await the arrival of the Szechuen army corps, before undertaking operations of any kind. Harashar, Yingkishar, and Wu-shi being small towns, could easily be taken by the army from the Kea-yü Pass, but such towns as Kuchè and Ho-tien (Khoten) should be attacked by the combined forces.

Surprised as they would be by the overwhelming numbers of the Szechuen army, the defences of the five towns of Ku-chê, Khoten, Akasu, Yarkand, and Kashgar would be rent as easily as a bamboo with a wedge, and their army captured like fish in a tub without water, &c. The Southern Circuit being subjugated, the fall of Oroumtze would follow in due order, and finally the rendition of I-li. In this wise, the national power would be fully vindicated, and the minds of the people rejoiced.

3.—Measures proposed to prevent the rebels approaching the Kea-yü Pass.

It is well known that beyond the confines of Oroumtze there are several thousand Shen-si Mahomedan rebels of the Ma tribe, nicknamed the white-bearded tigers, whose forces increase daily by impressing people to join their standard. They are very determined and cruel, and being in collusion with all other Mahomedan rebels, keep up secret intercourse with friends and relatives in China, with the effect or desire of getting their hordes within the Pass to cause trouble and disorder.

Now Hami, bordering as it does on Oroumtze, is an important pass, and should, therefore be garrisoned by troops to prevent the rebels reaching the gate (Kuan or Pass). Turfan and Harashar being also conterminous, there is danger of the Harashar rebels following the "White bearded Tigers" into China; therefore a strong garrison should be stationed to guard Turfan. No opportunity should be afforded the rebels by the slightest laxity on our part.

It is accordingly proposed that an edict should be issued, directing the Commissioners at Hami and Turfan, to instruct the (loyal?) Mahomedan princes to send troops to co-operate with the imperial forces to defend the frontier and prevent the rebels crossing the boundary. After the capture of all the cities, the above Commissioner and Mahomedan Princes, though unengaged in action, should participate alike in reward for merits.—*N. C. Daily News.*

ECCENTRIC ROBBERY BY CHINESE.

A very eccentric form of robbery has recently been adopted by some predatory geniuses at a place called Singyang, in the province of Chekiang. It appears that it has been the custom of the simple inhabitants for years past to place the coffins of their dead in sheltered places on the hills around, waiting until the capricious abstraction known as Fêng-shuy was said to be favourably disposed, before interment; judge, then, of the horror and perplexity of the survivors to find one day that all the coffins which had been placed there from the beginning of the past winter until now, had been, not stolen, but rifled of their contents! No earthly benefit could accrue from obtaining possession of these bones; and the people are wondering who the robbers can be, and what possible object they can have in seizing corpses. Our informant thinks highly improbable that they were actuated by a love of anatomical science, but agrees with us that it would have been better had the coffins been interred at once, and the survivors risked exposing their departed relatives to the malignity of Fêng-shuy rather than to the desecrations of less shadowy influences.—*Celestial Empire.*

AVOIDABLE SEA ACCIDENTS.

A pamphlet on "Avoidable Sea Accidents," by Herr von Perels, "Justizrath und Marine-Auditeur," is attracting much attention at Berlin. The writer classifies the causes of such accidents under the six heads of unseaworthiness of vessels, inefficiency of masters or crews, fire and explosion, collision, lack of hydrographical and meteorological aid, and deficiency of means of warning off coasts. He carefully propounds his remedies for each, and sets out by declaring that, with regard to the first head, Germany is behind England, the United States, France, and Italy. It is to be observed here that he insists on the necessity of a direct governmental control over overladen ships. Passing to the personnel, he points out that there is at present in Germany no proper means of fixing responsibility for mishap on a captain or pilot, and depriving him of his functions for incompetency. As to fire and possible explosion the remedies should be applied especially to passenger vessels, for which there should be a stricter watch against the putting on board dangerous substances, as well as more care insisted on as to supplying ready means of extinction. International agency should be more exercised than at present as regards collisions, so that "the rule of the road" and the proper use of lights, now often dangerously deviated from, might be stringently enforced under the different flags of the chief commercial countries. The new German marine telegraph system, the *Seewarte*, may with ease, in the essayist's opinion, be extended sufficiently to supply the fifth want, the lack of proper information. And the coast dangers must, of course, be treated distinctly, according to local needs. So that the last section of the pamphlet is devoted to an outline of the necessary buoys and landmarks, fog-signal stations, and harbours of refuge which Herr von Perels considers necessary to complete a perfect marine system for his own country.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN COLERIDGE.

At the Heath's-court, Ottery St. Mary, on the 11th February, died Sir John Taylor Coleridge, father of Lord Coleridge, and a nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the metaphysician and poet. Sir John, who was in his eighty-sixth year, was born at Tiverton, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His well-known friendship with Arnold and Keble was formed in those early days of his career; and, we need hardly say, it was continued until the death of the former in 1842, and of the latter in 1866. The admirable "Life of Keble" is by many degrees the most popular and, we might fairly add, the most important of Sir John Taylor Coleridge's works; though his edition of Blackstone, with notes, is a standard authority in legal libraries. It is apparent, in the critical remarks on the extreme High Church tendency frequently displayed by the author of the "Christian Year," that Sir John did not entirely approve of the Romanising doctrines of his day; and yet it is certain that he himself, no less than many of his contemporaries and friends, felt the influence of Mr. John Henry Newman, even so far as to identify himself with the Tractarian movement of the day. Mr. Coleridge was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1819, and went the Western Circuit. He was appointed a judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1835, and retired in 1858, when he was made a Privy Councillor. Sir John was for some years editor of the "Quarterly Review," and after giving up the post was an occasional contributor to that publication. Sir John died at five a.m., on the 11th February, peacefully, in the presence of Lord Coleridge and his other sons. He retained full possession of his faculties almost to the last.

A VERITABLE NELSON SAILOR.

There has just died, aged eighty-seven, at Old Brompton, near Chatham, a sailor who both served for several years under Lord Nelson, and himself was the great Admiral's namesake. Mr. Edward Nelson, who entered the Royal Navy near the close of the last century, while yet a midshipman, was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, where he received a gun-shot wound in his leg, in consequence of which the amputation of the limb became necessary. He was pensioned, and received his pension for upwards of seventy years.

SPURIOUS COINS.

The Parisians have been desperately annoyed by the circulation in the French capital of a large number of spurious coins, purporting to be English sovereigns, which have all the appearance of gold, but contain little, if any, of the precious metal. They bear on one side the portrait of Queen Victoria, and on the other the effigy of a man on horseback and a dragon, with the legend, "To Hanover," and the date "1837." These sham sovereigns have a queer little history of their own. Queen Victoria, to the great joy and happiness of the nation, ascended the throne of these realms in the year 1837. During the lifetime of her uncle, William IV., the Princess Victoria was, of course, Heiress Apparent; but the Heir Presumptive was King William's brother, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, who had made himself—to put the matter mildly—extremely unpopular among all classes of Britons; save, perhaps, the members of the now long-forgotten "Brunswick Clubs." On the accession of her Majesty an immense number of these burlesque coins, or rather medals, were struck off as a kind of political joke. The horseman is supposed to represent the unpopular Duke of Cumberland, and the dragon which is conveying him "to Hanover"—where, by the way, he made a very good king—is neither more or less than Milton's "old Dragon underground," who, in an immortal Ode, "swindges the scaly horrors of his folded tail." When we were schoolboys, these "Hanover" sovereigns were useful for tossing purposes.—*Illustrated London News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that there are now at Berlin 23,000 workmen without work.

The Comte de Chambord has written a letter of condolence to the family of the late M. Laurentie upon the death of their relative.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says a local firm has received a large order for the supply of armour plates for vessels to the German Government.

The wicked flea. "It ain't so much the biting, if only the plaguey thing wouldn't keep getting up and sitting down all the time?" Exactly.

"What is conscience?" asked a schoolmaster of his class. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor?" "One of the ironclads."

Recently a cockatoo at Sandhurst, Australia, saved a house from being burned by calling out, "Mother, look here!" The mistress got up to see what was the matter, and found a room on fire.

It is very desirable to be a good reader. A clergyman is said to have once read the following from the Bible with the emphasis thus:—"And the old man said unto his sons, saddle me the ass; and they saddled *him*."

Signor Alberto Keller having left 50,000f. for the construction in Milan Cemetery of a temple of cremation, in which his remains were to be burnt, the rite was performed on the 22d inst. The remains of a lady are soon to undergo the same treatment.

"Can you square your bill to-day?" asked a bar-tender in a Galveston saloon of a customer, "I'd like to clean off the slate," which hung in sight. "I'll fix the slate," the customer rejoined; and he sent a bullet through it. The account is unsettled.

There is a cousin of the Queen living in Buckingham Palace who adds to his income by working as a sculptor. He receives many orders from the aristocracy, and is at present working on the bust of a member of the Cabinet.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A friend who is an official on a great railway tells me the best thing to do when you feel a train leave the line is to jump up on the seat, and, if possible, hitch yourself up to the netting for parcels, as half the wounds received come from smashed seats and floorbeams.—*World.*

"To be a poet," says the great American poet Smith, "is to have a soul so quick to discern the shades, for instance, my friends, that no shade of quality escapes it, and so quick to feel that discernment is but a hand playing with finely ordered variety on the chords of emotion."

Very unsatisfactory accounts are received of the position taken by Madagascar in reference to the slave trade, it being believed that a persistent evasion of the Treaty into which the present Queen entered with this country is systematically practised, even with the cognisance of the authorities.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—Despatches received at the State Department from London and Berlin announce that the Governments of Great Britain and Germany decline to make such representations to Spain respecting the Cuban question as President Grant recently intimated to be desirable.

Referring to the fact that many batistes and other cotton goods are now coloured with arsenic in such quantities as to be extremely prejudicial to the health of the wearer, a German journal suggests an easy mode of detecting the presence of the deleterious chemical. If a strip of the material be burnt, a pungent, garlic-like smell will betray arsenic.

"The most luxurious smoker I ever knew," says Mr. Disraeli, "was a young Bohemian, who told me that his servant always inserted a lighted pipe into his mouth the first thing in the morning, and that he smoked it out before he awoke. 'It is so pleasant,' he observed, 'to have the proper taste restored to one's mouth before one is sensible even of its want.'"

Regarding the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Portugal on his return from India, the *Diario Noticias* says the Royal Palace of Belem, near Ajuda, the present royal residence, is being prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness. According to the same journal, three Court balls will be given during the carnival, one of them being in honour of the Prince of Wales.

The Bavarian Government, with a view to putting a stop to the practice of duelling, has decided that when one of the combatants is killed he shall be considered to have committed suicide, and therefore denied the privileges of burial. In conformity with this decision the body a Bavarian count, killed in a duel with an officer, has been handed over to one of the Munich hospitals for dissection.

An old lady residing in Ohio lost the companion with whom she had jogged for many year. She neglected to mark the spot of his burial by even a stone. Not long after coming into possession of a small legacy, a sister of the deceased said to her: "I suppose you will now put up stones for Daniel?" Her answer was a settler: "If the Lord wants anything of Daniel at the resurrection, I guess he can find him without a guide-board."

An American paper says there is a story connected with the recent sale of Barnum's show animals at Bridgeport. Among the bidders was a stranger who offered £400 for the tiger. Barnum knew all the other bidders; but this man he had never seen. He asked him he was an agent for John Robinson, Montgomery Queen, or any other showman. The bidder replied, "No." "Do you intend to start a show yourself?" asked Barnum. "No," said the bidder." "Then, what do you want tiger for?" "Well," said the man, "my wife died about a month ago, an' I feel kinder lonesome; so I thought I'd buy that tiger."

Not many years ago, two men were looking upon a portrait of the widowed Queen at the Royal Academy. The work was by Landseer. It represented her Majesty in the saddle, with Mr. John Brown holding the horse's head. One of the bystanders made a remark disrespectful to the Queen; the other promptly knocked him down, and was applauded in the journal for his loyalty. To-day the calumniator would talk without a hand being lifted against him. It is idle to disguise this painful fall of the Queen in the opinion of her people. The pulse of England throbbed with indignation over the *Mistletoe* tragedy, and is not stilled to-day.—*Hornet.*

Some ladies in Texas were desirous of doing honour to the leading barrister so they presented the hero with an embroidered shirt which continued a splendid history of Texas, and also pictures of the fruits and cereals of the State all worked in red worsted. Now, this particular barrister had never worn a shirt, and supposed the brilliant specimen before him to be a banner for an approaching temperance procession. In his speech of thanks he puzzled the lady donors by declaring that he would "fling it out for ever to the breezes of heaven, that they might kiss its folds, and till his hands palsied it should never be trailed in the dust." Being informed of the purpose of the gift, he wore it over his coat.

Antiquarians will be deeply interested in a discovery which has just been made in the environs of Marseilles. In the Valley of Saint Clair they have found a settlement of the prehistoric age. It is a cave which opens into a cleft of calcareous rock, with the places of habitation and of burial distinctly marked. At the bottom there is a heap of bones of men and women, and a number of stones dressed to be used as tools and arms, together with a quantity of rough pottery. Some of the relics, including a peculiarly shaped skull, are on their way to Paris, and scientific men who have seen them are of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to show that the race to which the remains belonged was an inferior one.

A Methodist minister is responsible for the following story, which we find in the Richmond *Christian Advocate*:—Judge Moore, of Kentucky, was present in his Legislature when the member from Big Sandy—an unlettered delegate—made a speech on the relation of rations to religion. The question was whether the premium paid for killing wolves and foxes should be abolished? The member nodded to the chair, and said:—"Mr. Speaker, is this House going to take away the consolations of religion from Big Sandy? Sir, no episcopal parson preaches there, for nobody has read enough to scotch him. The Presbyterians, the properest preachers in the world, won't come, because we can't always hold in and behave ourselves. The Baptists have tried all the streams about there with a pole, and none of the creeks are deep enough, and they are skittish about taking 'em into Big Sandy, for that ain't a place to tussle in if you can't swim. They were afraid to undertake Big Sandy, so they quit. The Methodists are our only chance. If Kentucky don't keep on paying people for killing wild varmints, the foxes and wolves will catch chickens, and then you may say farewell to circuit-riders." The House didn't take away the "consolations of religion" from Big Sandy, but pay for killing the "varmints."

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* A Russian official who had held an appointment at Tarbagatai informed me that the Russian Minister and Tsung-li Yamên had long been in correspondence on the subject of the evacuation of I-li, a city the Russians do not want to hold, but that the Chinese did not appear prepared to send an army to re-occupy the city. He mentioned no indemnity, but doubtless one is claimed.

† A Teacher says *Chang Ko-erh* was induced to come to Peking to explain some grievance in connection with a Mahomedan Princess at Court, and on his arrival was treacherously put to death on a charge of high treason—plotting rebellion. This act of treachery the Mahomedans have never forgiven.

MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

At the United Service Institution recently, Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, delivered a special lecture on the Turkish forces, and the military aspect of the Eastern question as it affects the several nations of Europe. The chair was taken by Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B.; and among the company assembled to hear Mr. Vincent's address were Prince Ghika and the Ambassadors of Turkey and Persia. The lecturer demonstrated the pre-eminent interest which Great Britain has in the preservation of Turkey, but expressed grave doubts whether any reasonable chance of success would justify our active interference. Before a British army could come face to face with an aggressor it would have to encounter every obstacle. But if, say, a million sterling were spent now in fortifying the Bosphorus, Bourga, Varna, and the line of the Danube, in organising transport, and in providing horses, it might save many millions hereafter. If officers be sent, or at least encouraged, to go and learn Turkish, to instruct the troops, and to stimulate the navy, then British arms will be able successfully to co-operate with Turkish battalions.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S LINE ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Speculating on Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the Suez Canal purchase, the *Spectator* says:—"Can it be anything but a calamity if the name of the man who is chiefly associated with the new spring given to the internal resources of England, should also be chiefly associated with the new blight cast on the external resources of England? We are no apologists for the boastful spirit of national self-will. We have no sympathy with the desire to ride down other nations. But if anything is clear, it is that Englishmen have a talent for governing Oriental peoples of different races and creeds without pressing too severely on their social freedom, and that while we are thus of use to them, we find our work there increase our own hopefulness and our capacity for the moulding of our own future. Is it too much to entreat Mr. Gladstone to think twice before associating his honoured name with a policy which we believe to be both narrow and injurious, and which, in any case, will certainly associate him with unpopular views which he is hardly likely ever greatly to advance, while he may, by advocating them, be depriving the Empire of a possible resource in the confidence which Liberals still feel in the political genius of his brilliant career."

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GERMAN v. BRITISH DISTILLERIES.

The Prussian correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Berlin under date of February 7th, says:—A debate in the German Parliament in which Great Britain plays a prominent part is a rarity. This time the phenomenon was occasioned by a subject which has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction here before, but never more so than at the present moment. The head and front of England's offence is neither more nor less than the duty on ardent spirits. Nothing daunted by the rebuff they have recently sustained in Parliament, the large and growing party, who object to maintaining free trade arrangements unless analogous concessions are made by other countries, have fixed upon the English liquor duty as a convenient point of attack. As it is probable that the new campaign will be attended with consequences, the argument of the belligerents would seem to deserve attention. In Saturday's sitting Herr von Kardorft, the representative of what may be called the Conditional Free Trade Party, delivered an elaborate speech, in which he stated that the difference in England between the excise upon the home article and the duty upon foreign liquor amounted to 22s. per 100 litre. Now, as 100 litre, after deducting the Excise, are worth about 25s. in this country, Herr von Kardorf came to the conclusion that the German article pays about 100 per cent. on entering England. In addition to this there is the circumstance that England not only refunds the Excise, but also pays a premium upon exported spirits, whereas Germany contents herself with restoring the Excise. The English export premium amounting to about 9s. upon 100 litres—which deducting Excise are worth 25s. in Germany—English spirits are able to compete with German, not only in foreign countries, but in Germany too, although manufacturing expenses are lower here. Another drawback or two were stated to hamper the German manufacturer. The Englishman, if he renders his article unfit to drink, has the whole 10s. he has paid to the Government returned to him. The German distiller pays the same duty, whether importing drinkable or spirits. The English manufacturer, again, has the advantage of enjoying a twelvemonth's credit from his Government, while the German has to pay duty on the spot. The results of these different systems, Herr von Kardorft contended, were equally injurious to England as to Germany. In England, where spirits are distilled from corn, not from potatoes, the exclusion of German spirits causes enormous quantities of corn to be converted into spirituous liquors, which in turn makes bread dear, and raises the price of wages; in Germany, on the other hand, whose North-Eastern provinces maintain only 1,000 souls on the the geographical square mile, except where the manufacture of spirits allow from 2,000 to 3,000 to live, the increase of the population and wealth is checked by hindrances in the way of export. The conclusion, therefore, is drawn that if, up to 1866, the difference between excise and duty amounted in England to nearly six times as much as now, steps ought to be taken by the German Government to obtain a further reduction in favour of the German article. If, it is argued by Herr von Kardorft and a large portion of the Press, England objects to lower the price of spirits for reasons connected with the welfare of the nation, let her make it as high as she pleases, provided the German article is admitted on equal terms with the English. In the event of this request being negatived, the same parties demand that English cotton goods, hardware, &c., shall be no longer be admitted on the liberal terms they now enjoy. It is to be foreseen that if the commercial crisis under which Germany has been writhing for the last two years is not soon alleviated, the united clamours of the agricultural and manufacturing interest will assume unpleasant dimensons. Indeed, the reply given to Herr von Kardorft by Herr Delbrück, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, seems to indicate that the Government may anticipate as much. Though he began by owning that the troublesome routine followed in raising the Excise in England might, perhaps, justify a small difference in favour of English distillers, he immediately went on to say that the existing rate was far too high, as it acted as an immense protective duty. He also pointedly remarked that the English distilleries being few in number, these institutions were in the hands of influential persons, a circumstance which apparently had been taken into account in the discussion set afoot. Herr Delbrück wound up by saying that the confidential negotiations which had already begun should be renewed on the first fitting opportunity, and that, as the British Government professed to be Free-Traders, a favourable issue might be expected.

In the same debate some curious facts were elicited in connexion with the international spirit trade. In France the Custom-house officers, the moment a barrel of German brandy arrives, are in the habit of pasting a red ticket upon it to denote its coming from a hostile country. This mark accompanying the unfortunate barrel to the very cellar where it is finally deposited, French retailers have been compelled to desist from ordering a liquor which chokes patriots. North America practically prohibits the importation of spirits; Sweden raises a higher duty upon German spirits than upon any other, while nothing can be sent to Russia on account of the duty levied and the difficulties attending its crossing the frontier. Russia, on her part, has lately discovered an ingenious way of selling her inferior article as German. The City of Hamburg on joining the German Empire, having been declared a free port exempt from the tariff, the Russians sent immense quantities of spirituous liquors to that place, whence it was re-exported as German. Owing to this new device, Hamburg, which a few years ago exported 60 per cent. of all German spirit sent across the frontier, now exports only 11 per cent., although the actual quantity despatched from that port has suffered little diminution. For the German article to compete with the Russian is the more difficult, as the export premium paid upon the latter is increased in proportion to the distance between the distillery and the frontier. Possibly a Special Commission will be shortly appointed to inquire into the subject and submit practical propositions to the Government.

WITCHCRAFT AND BLASPHEMY.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh, a paper was read by Mr. David Laing containing a notice of an original letter by the Rev. Robert Wyllie, minister of of Hamilton, dated June 16, 1697, described by Wodrow as "a man of shining piety, fine taste, excellent sense, and singular accomplishments in every branch of learning" addressed to William Hamilton, laird of Withaw (a learned antiquary of the day), justifying the conduct of the criminal authorities and the Government of the time with regard to the trial and execution of a young man for blasphemy and five women for witchcraft. The first case referred to is that of Thomas Aikenhead, a youth of eighteen, "son to the deceast James Aikenhead, chirurgeon in Edinburgh," whose professed penitence and retractation did not avail to save his life. "The ground of the wretch's sentence," says the reverend gentleman in his letter, "was not a retracted error of the judgment, but a perverse, malicious railing against the adorable object of Christian worship, which simply infers death, without the quality or aggravation of obstinat contumacie, though that also was in Aikenhead's case till after sentence." The other case referred to was known at the time as "The Devil's doings at Bargarran." A girl aged eleven years, Christian daughter of John Shaw, of Bargarran, in Renfrewshire, was subject to "unaccountable fits," and declared she saw certain women tormenting her, "at least," says Mr. Wyllie, "in spectre." Five of seven women accused were accordingly condemned and brought to the Gallow-green of Paisley on the 10th of June, 1697, where after being hung for a few minutes on a gibbet they were cut down and cast into a fire prepared for the purpose. Writing on the 16th of that month, Mr. Wyllie, after justifying the proceedings, says, "What further measures the Government will take we know not yet; there are many still in prison, and more delated, and last week Bargarran's child had some returns of her unaccountable fits." In the present day "Bargarran's child" might die of typhoid fever produced by drinking milk bewitched by the milkman and nobody be hanged on that account.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VATICAN DIPLOMACY.

An essay written in Switzerland on the results of the recent diplomacy of the Vatican is making the round of the Continental press, and the writer certainly gives very fair proofs of his contention; namely, the marked deterioration in the traditional skill of Rome in the use of this particular weapon. England, he says, despite its independence in religion, has always had a sort of regard for the Popes on international grounds. It has now for some time been forced to break off abruptly its diplomatic relations with the Vatican by withdrawing Mr. Jervoise, and will hardly retrace its steps in this matter. Switzerland formerly dismissed the Papal envoy more than two years ago, and it is not likely to accept any successor to him. Russia has just recalled her Minister, and replaces him by an obscure diplomat bearing no official title at all. There seems less chance at present than ever of Germany entering into any friendly relations with Rome. With Brazil the Holy See has only renewed its pact on condition that the offending bishop of Olinda shall be prevented by the Pope from returning to his see. The Bavarian Government has expressed open displeasure at the late interference of the Papal envoy, Monsignor Bianchi, in the Civil Marriage Act. Austria is positively incensed just now at the difficulties placed in the way of the Emperor's nominating a successor to Cardinal Rauscher at Vienna. The Alphonsist Cabinet is obviously merely playing with the Nuncio on the subject of the old Spanish Concordat till he gets the better of Carlism, which done, Ultramontanism will be openly discarded. In France the new Assembly is, so far as known, most unlikely to support a Papal policy. The only European countries in which the Vatican influence is openly felt are Portugal and Belgium.

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DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

Divorce was legal in France from 1803 to 1816. It was fenced in with numerous restrictions, one of which was that persons who had lived in wedlock twenty years could not be divorced; the notion being that if they had borne with each other's infirmities so long they might well practise mutual forbearance to the end; and, again, the law was much more indulgent in respect of the husband's misconduct than of the wife's. Such as it was, however, the institution worked well and does not seem to have been abused—though as to that one must remember that the population of France had been so thinned by the Napoleonic wars that women fortunate enough to get husbands in those times were disposed to make a good deal of them. It has been argued that if divorce were re-established in France it would remain, for a while at least, a dead letter; for, as the Church of Rome refuses to recognise it, divorced persons who wished to re-marry would have to dispense with the religious rite or turn Protestants. This difficulty was hinted at by Louis Phillippe when M. Guizot wished to bring in a Bill to authorise divorce among his co-religionists. "Oh, no," said the King; "all France would turn Huguenot." No doubt if divorce were resorted to to any great extent the Papal See would deem it prudent to make concessions; but whether it did so or not the privilege of divorcing would so profoundly alter French society that Conservatives may be excused for shrinking from the experiment. As things go married couples in France manage, generally speaking, to get on well. Marriage is a business (as it must necessarily be in a country where, property being equally divided among all the children of a family, almost every woman brings her husband some fortune), but the fact of its being a business makes people prudent in venturing into it; and once a couple are joined the perpetual character of the tie which binds them renders them mutually accommodating. Even where great incompatibilities of temper exist, French people have a wonderful talent for making the best of their lot and keeping up appearances. Open scandals are rare. Many French men and women, who have no other religion, are thoroughly imbued with that of the proprieties, and would suffer domestic martyrdom sooner than let the world suspect there was the smallest connubial disagreement among them. In course of time the habit of self-control and reserve towards strangers operates beneficially, so that people who were never made for each other and who have never loved each other often get to be very good partners and settle into quiet friendship. How matters would work if the marriage tie were dissoluble, and if young wives could fly apart from middle-aged husbands as soon as they discovered that the latter did not realise that beau-ideal which French girls, like the young ladies of other countries, carry in their hearts, it is impossible to say. Ultimately, no doubt, the reform would be productive of great good, for it would revive the custom of earlier marriages among men, and make the heart play a greater part in these unions than it does now; but, until this consummation were attained, a period of very stiff social crisis would have to be passed through, and many a home where tolerable peace now reigns would become a purgatory. At present French law gives hostile consorts no other relief than that of separation *à mensâ et thoro*; and the situation of persons thus judicially separated and condemned to lead solitary lives is certainly a trying one, well calculated to excite the pity of dramatists.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 2nd April.

Sales of Bengal drug yesterday and to-day at $620 for Patna and $583¾ for Benares. Parcels of Old Malwa placed at $590, with allowance of one catty.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—Par.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 58 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$502½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$153 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$70 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 72 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
NEW YORK	Haze	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Charter Oak	Smith	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN-FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Colorado (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Quang Se (str.)	Jones		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Ray T. Lewis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sydenham	Frank Bristow	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Margarite	James Owen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU, S. I., &c.	Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Samuel G. Reed	White	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Edward James	Thos. J. Forbes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island	Forward	John Strachan	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do.	Annie Gray	Robert More	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Normanby (str.)	Reddell	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 6th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Mortemard		Messageries Maritimes	On 6th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	C. Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Bowen (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About the 20th inst.
ILOILO *viâ* MANILA	Union	Mericaechevaria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Orchis (str.)	Butlin		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	J. M. Rayner	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
Do.	Gwalior (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Olympia (str.)	F. Nagel	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO	Hailoong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 6th inst., at daylight.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight... 3/10¼ to 3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight .... 3/10½ to 3/10¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight........ 221
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight........ 221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight 72¼

SALES ON APRIL 1ST, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Cuttle-fish, without bones—200 bags at $12.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $6.50, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—35 bags, at $8.80, by Chun Foong to travelling trader.

California Dried Shrimps—60 bags, at $12.10, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Sharksfins—5 packages, at $26.00, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts—10 tubs, at $17.60, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

White Wax—3 pieces, at $69.20, by Shun Chong to travelling trader.

For Sale.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
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tf 152] [Feb. 3

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No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
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6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
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1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts,............$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints,............$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 °/ₒ discount on 25 Cases.

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$12 per case (1 dozen.)
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975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
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Navy Boiled
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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/ₒ) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 3rd April, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
6d 405 Hongkong, 29th March, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE A1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Mericaechevaria, Master, will leave as above TO-DAY, the 3rd April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
401 Hongkong, 28th March, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY,
Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"NORMANBY"
Captain Reddell, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY NEXT, the 6th April, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
6d 426 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 7th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
393 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE British Steamship
"ORCHIS,"
Captain Butlin, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
415 Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Steamship
"QUANG SE,"
Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
22d 372 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BOWEN"
will be despatched as above about the 20th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
427 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO and NAGASAKI.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Gwalior* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1876. [419

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1876. [420

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Camus, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 428 Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Bark
"JONATHAN CHASE,"
Curtis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
395 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 British Ship
"MARGARITE,"
James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
Frank Bristow, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
303 Hongkong, 4th March, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undermentioned Vessels, having the greater portion of their Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the following Ports:—
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,
The British Barque "FORWARD,"
Captain John Strachan.

The British Ship "ANNIE GRAY,"
Captain Robert More.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
The American Barque "GARIBALDI,"
Captain C. M. Noyes.

The American Barque "EDWARD JAMES,"
Captain Thos. J. Forbes.

FOR HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO,
The American Barque "ALDEN BESSE,"
Captain Allen Noyes.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
380 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Ray T. Lewis, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
141 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE A1 American Ship
"SAMUEL G. REED,"
White, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
140 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"HAZE,"
Wilkinson, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
139 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant MORTEMARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 5th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 13th April, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 12th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *COLORADO* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮記煤炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Saigon.—Per *Montgomeryshire*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-day, the 3rd inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-day, the 3rd inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For San Francisco.—Per ship *Lathley Rich*, to-morrow, the 4th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Amoy, Tamsui, and Takao.—Per *Hailoong*, to-morrow, the 4th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Cooktown and Sydney.—Per *Normanby*, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M. Mails will be made up for all ports of Eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne. Postage, 24 cents.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Killarney*, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Quang Se*, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *HOOGLY*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, April 5th,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, April 6th,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed *to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1876.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GEELONG*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th April.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 12th April,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 13th April,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster-General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1876.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the Privilege of sending such articles through the post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.* Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns of samples, are not admissible.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal.*

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to weather the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer. All such packages should be Registered (8 cents). If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, or Mr. W. H. NOTLEY, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

The rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States. Packets via San Francisco, are as follows, viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight........ 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces........ 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces........ 8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

Postage on Correspondence forwarded by Private Ship to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—
For Letters........ 8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers........ 2 „ each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns........ } 6 „ for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—
For Letters........ 24 cents per half ounce
For Newspapers........ 8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns........ { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents.
„ 2 „ 6 „
„ 4 „ 12 „
every additional 4 „ 12 „

His Excellency Governor Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., is pleased to direct that the following revised Rates of Postage (including those notified on the 15th instant,) be published for general information.

LETTERS. CENTS.
France and Algeria *viâ* Brindisi... 12 per ½ oz.
Brazil, Registration Fee........ 16.
BY FRENCH PACKET.
Continent of Europe (France excepted)........ 18 per ½ oz.
Ports of China and Japan (to or from)........ 8 per ½ oz.
Aden, Ceylon, India, Pondicherry, Saigon........ 12 per ½ oz.
Spain and Portugal, *viâ* Brindisi... 18 per ½ oz.

The above are all the changes hitherto made in the Table of Rates dated the 1st instant, and must be regarded as superseding that Table so far as they apply.

Extracts.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PROGRAMME.

There once was a Common near me,
And I managed to keep a cow;
And the milk it fed the children,
But I cannot keep it now.
They have taken away our Commons,
Nor left us a blade o' green,
And there's nowt but grate folks' places,
Wi' hedges and walls between.

And the children are white and sickly;
They say it's the kind o' food;
For bread and tea for a growing child—
And it's a' they get,—'s no good.
Then we used to ha' milk in plenty,
And bacon from off the sow;
But that a' went, when the Common went,
And we ceasit to keep a cow.

And little Bessie, my youngest,
Who's dead, come May, a year,—
And oh! but she were a darling,
Wi' her long white locks; oh dear!
And the milk it was a' she wanted,
But I could not get it nohow;
For the farmers send theirs to Lunnun,
And the poor have never a cow.

They tell us as wages is risen;
Them Unions giv' it a sheve;
But it isn't wages yer want at all;
It's summat your heart can love.
And so I get allays a drinking
Up there at the Barley Mow;
For I say, what's the use o' savin',
When yer've got neither land nor cow?

Now I'll tell you one o' my notions;
Yer Members o' Parliament there,
It's mighty little yer've done for me,
For a' that yer talk so fair.
So I'll voate for none o' your talkers,
But I'll find me a man, I vow,
Who'll help me—I doant want money—
To get both land and cow.

—*Spectator.* B.

"BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE."

The following poem, not without merit, is interesting as showing the intensity of the Jacobite feeling. It is not improbable that it was written by Miss Elizabeth Byrom, the daughter of the stenographic doctor. Charming Beppy records in her diary that she, with other young ladies of similar feelings, sat up all night making cockades for the Highlanders to wear on St. Andrew's Day.

WROTE BY A YOUNG LADY UPON SEEING THE PICTURE OF PRINCE CHARLES.

What Briton can survey that heavenly face
And doubt his being of the martyr's race.
There every feature does his Birth declare;
The monarch and the Saint are shining there.
His face would sure the boldest Whig convince
It speaks at once the Stuart and the Prince.
Oh! Glorious youth, it's evidently plain
By thy majestick Eyes thou'rt born to reign.
My Heart bleeds when I view thy noble shade,
And grieves it cannot bring thee better Aid.
Upon no other Terms I man would be
But to defend thy glorious Cause and Thee.
As for my Life, I'd freely choose to lose;
But now can only serve thee with my Muse.
Oh! was my pen a sword thy foes to meet.
I'd lay the conquered World beneath thy feet.

There is a passage in her diary of which the earlier lines appear a versification. The lines are now printed for the first time from a contemporary copy.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ROMANTIC STORY OF STRADELLA.

It is impossible to separate our sense of the beauty and earnestness of Stradella's music from the memory of his romantic history, his devoted attachment, and tragic end. Being engaged in the service of the Republic of Venice to compose operas for the carnival, he achieved a great success, both with his compositions and his splendid voice. A Venetian noble, whose mistress was a passable singer, invited Stradella to give her some lessons; and between the master and his lovely scholar there soon sprang up an affection which led eventually to their escaping together one night, and setting out for Rome. The noble, enraged beyond measure, immediately hired assassins to follow the fugitives and put them to death. The ruffians soon found Stradella at Rome, where he was on the point of giving an oratorio in the Church of St. Giovanni Laterano; and, as the story goes, waited through the performance for a fitting opportunity for putting their purpose into execution, but were so melted by the wondrous beauty of Stradella's voice and music, that they relented; and, with many tears, confessed to him what had been their mission, and protested that they were incapable of the crime of robbing Italy and music of so great a genius. Warned by this adventure, the lovers fled to Turin, whither they were pursued by the implacable vengeance of the Venetian; and Stradella was attacked and wounded by three assassins. From these injuries he ultimately recovered, and perhaps thought himself safe from further danger; but the anger of his persecutor was not to be so easily appeased, and, shortly after, Stradella having taken his Ortensia to Genoa on an excursion, the pair were barbarously murdered in their apartments, about the year 1681. "So perished," says his biographer, "the most excellent musician of that day in all Italy."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF CROMWELL.

An English merchant-ship was captured, during a period of profound peace with France, by a vessel of that nation, and carried into St. Malo, where she was condemned, and sold for the benefit of the captors, upon some frivolous and groundless pretence. The master of the merchant man happened to be an honest Quaker, immediately on his return to England presented a petition, complaining of this grievance, and praying for redress, to the Protector in council. On hearing the case, Cromwell informed the council he would take the affair in his own hands, and ordered the master to attend him the next morning. After a strict examination into the particulars of the case, finding the master to be a plain, honest man, who had embarked in no illegal traffic, he asked him if he would be the bearer of a letter to Paris. The man assenting, he desired him to prepare for the journey without delay, and wait on him again the following morning. On the next morning he gave the master a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, with directions not to wait longer than three days for an answer. This answer, he informed him, was to be nothing less than the full value of what he might have made of his ship and cargo; desiring him to tell the cardinal that if it was not paid in three days, he had strict orders from him to return home. The honest Quaker appears to have followed the injunctions of the Protector to the very letter, and meeting with the usual shuffling evasions, so common among diplomatists, took his leave on the third day, and returned without accomplishing the object of his mission. "Well, friend," demanded the Protector, on seeing him, "have you obtained your money?" Being answered in the negative, he told the Quaker to leave his address with his secretary, promising to let him hear from him shortly. Without involving himself in the delays, trickeries, and evasions of diplomatic negociations—without the empty parade of protocols and conferences, which too often waste time, without leading to any satisfactory results—without even deigning to repeat his demand, or explain the ground of his proceeding, this distinguished statesman issued orders to seize every French ship which his cruisers fell in with, and bring them into port. In pursuance of these orders several captures were made, and their cargoes ordered by the Protector to be immediately sold. Out of the produce of these sales he paid the Quaker the full value of his ship and cargo; and sending for the French ambassador, then resident in London, he acquainted him with the steps he had taken, and the reason of his doing so, informing him at the same time that there was a balance out of the sales, which should be paid to him if he pleased, for the purpose of returning it to the French owners.

AMERICAN SOLDIERSHIP.

It can hardly be said that the plains of the Far West or the swamps of Florida are more difficult ground than the bush of Ashantee or New Zealand, or the jungles of Burmah and Malacca, where our troops have never failed to defeat enemies out-numbering them by ten to one, nor failed, save in the case of the Maories, to convert victory into conquest wherever the climate alowed them to remain. There is, therefore, a certain antecedent feeling of contempt in the British mind for American soldiership—a feeling greatly strengthened by the boastful tone in which American writers speak of such exploits as the conquest of Mexico, where troops, of English race, far out-numbering those that subdued India, were opposed to an enemy decidedly inferior to the Mahrattas, and in no wise comparable to the Sikhs or the people of Scinde; of the Confederate war, where the Federals were always two or three to one, yet were beaten in three-fourths of the pitched battles on which they ventured, and conquered at last by sheer force of numbers and of naval ascendancy, the rivers enabling them everywhere to penetrate the enemy's country without first fighting his armies; or of successes achieved against ourselves, when we could devote but the leavings of our strength to the purpose, by troops which never showed themselves in an open field. The impression is just only in so far as relates to the extravagant boasts so repugnant to English taste.—*Saturday Review.*

SOLITUDE AND THE COUNTRY.

The whole literature of the falling Roman Empire shows the awful gloom which was setting over all good consciences. The angry invectives of Juvenal, the dark fatalism of Tacitus, the sad soliloquies of M. Aurelius, then the dry annals of crime, of war, of pestilence, of confusion, which reach us from the fourth century onward, culminating with the wretched emptiness and unredeemed degradation of the Byzantine court—all this awful downward course into the abyss of the dark ages could not but force any honest public man, any pure moral nature, who was compelled to live in that corrupt age, to long for the solitude of rock and desert, to live rather among the wild beasts and the birds of the air, than among more brutal men. And thus arose in the literature of that day those praises of solitude which have been repeated ever since, and which have become one of the distinctive features of modern civilisation. For this taste, when once inculcated by superior minds, was apt enough to be imitated, and then really felt, by the weaker crowd, more especially as the enormous growth of modern cities has given it support from the æsthetic side. The morals of modern society are by no means so shocking as those of later Rome; and although there are sores and plagues enough, yet a good man is not outraged in his daily social life now as he was then. But æsthetically, the smoke and din, and turmoil and ugliness of modern manufactures, the general fatigue of modern city life, make men long for physical rest, as well as for the mental and social quiet of solitary nature, after the wear and tear of business and of pleasure. So, then, the praise of solitude, at first regarded as a moral necessity, then as a spiritual benefit, has lasted into our own day as the sweet relief from great weariness and mental toil, and in our feverish and overwrought social life, there is no chord which vibrates to the poet's touch more sweetly than that which is tuned to songs of solitude with nature, of life far from the haunts of men, of quiet from the bustle of the madding crowd.

BELLS.

Great was the part bells played in the lives of our ancestors. The jester's bells ever dinned their fantastic folly in the ear of his lord, who, as he listened to the curfew tolling the knell of parting day through the twilight air, would faintly catch the drowsy tinklings of his home-bound herds. The alarm-bell, from its lofty turret, with hurried and irregular accents, shrilly summoned the stout retainers to repel the foray of the foe; at the tournament with martial clangour loud clashed the golden campanes on the destrier's neck; in his rural sports gaily thinkled the silver bells of the favourite falcon on the knight's gauntletted wrist. At Christmas-time the merry bells of morris-dancing, Maid Marian, Robin Hood, St. George, and all their motley crew, made gleeful music in his halls; while the deep-toned bell of the neighbouring monastery, which ever called him to devotion with matin and vesper chimes, had pealed blithely at his birth, and would fling across his broad domains his funeral knell, the muffled note of the passing bell warning kinsmen and retainers to pray for his parting soul. No true Saxon could formerly so much as quench a fire or a candle but to the tintinnabulation of a bell, which he hung at the head of his horse, at the neck of his sheep, on the cap of his fool, and on the heels of his hawk; a justification of Rabelais' description of Britain as a ringing island, "ever filled with a corybantic jingle-jangle of great, middle-sized, and little bells, wherewith the people seem to be as much charmed as a swarm of bees with the clanking of brazen kettles and pans." In this respect England somewhat resembles the Netherlands; for, according to Peter Shard, "Flanders was also distinguished for the same love of campanulary noises on which account, together with its many waterish swamps, it is called by the wits Ringing Wet." In short, no two ideas are more inseparable than bells and Britannia. Handel, Hentzer, Aubrey, D'Ewes, and all insist that "the bell is our national instrument." And on that instrument Dickens is as unquestionably our greatest performer. Other authors have liked it, but not with his love. Longfellow, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Prout, Lamb, Lawood, Irving, Poe, Scott, Schiller, Cowper, Mackay have availed themselves of the dramatic force of bells; but only Dickens did for bells what Burke did for smells—vindicated their claim to the character of the sublime and beautiful. In country rambles Dickens learned to love all kinds of bells; "the ship-bells were music to the ears of Smike and Nicholas on their long tramp to Portsmouth;" "they rang as clearly in the summer air" on Tom Pinch's drive to Salisbury, "as if they felt its influence like living creatures;" and again, Tom observes that "the brasswork on the harness of the London coach was a complete orchestra of little bells;" and the wards in Jarndyce, journeying to their guardian's home—Bleak House—meet a waggon, the horses whereof shook from their bell-decked manes "little sprinkling showers of bell-ringing, till all three of us could have sung to their cheerful influence." Anon from the ivied tower of the village church sadly tolls for the death of Little Nell "the bell she had so often heard by night and day, and listened to with solemn pleasure, almost as a living voice." Even in the very blue bells and harebells of rural lanes, waving tremulously in the summer breeze, his fancy loving ear would fain imagine the tinkling chimes of fairy bell-ringers; "the valley lily's bells, methought, rang out most melancholy knells; hark! is that the ringing of Titania's bridle, or the bells of the wee wee hawk that perches on Oberon's wrist?" With Douglas Jerrold he would affirm that "there is something beautiful in the church-bells—beautiful and hopeful; angel voices, which should scare away pride and envy and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man, which should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, holy ground; those bells which are hushed when the minister paces slowly down the aisle, as if their mission ended where his began;"—those bells which to Charles Lamb seemed "the music nighest bordering upon heaven."—*Belgravia.*

A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

Two years before he had left his home in the old-fashioned little fortress of Neisse, in Silesia, and he had bade good-bye there to a young girl whom he hoped to make his wife. England was a rich country. A few years of absence would put money in his pocket; and he would return with a good English pronunciation, which would be of value. So he came to England, but he did not find the streets paved with gold. It was after long waiting that he got his first appointment, and that appointment was the German mastership at Miss Main's school. At the present moment he believed he had forfeited this one chance. He came forward to her, and she might have seen that there was something very like tears in his pale blue eyes. "Yes, she has told you, and it is quite true," said he, throwing out his hands. "What can I say? But if you will forgif it I will apolotise to her."—"Madcap Violet," in *Macmillan's Magazine.*

NOT SUCH A GOOSE AS IT SEEMED.

A goose has perhaps the keenest appreciation of humour of any animal, unless it be her own arch enemy the fox. The writer once saw in a little grassy paddock some eight or ten fat and healthy pigs and half a score of geese. From this paddock a narrow open gate gave entrance into the farmyard, and as evening drew on the geese ranged themselves in a row near this Thermopylæ. Obviously, supper-time was approaching, and the pigs wished to return home to their troughs. Equally clearly, the geese had given each other the words not to let them pass through the gate which they guarded without paying toll. First there came up a jolly, good-humoured little pig, who trotted cheerfully along with a confidence which ought to have disarmed criticism, till he came among the geese. Then, with a cackle and a scream, every neck was stretched to get a bite at him, and squalling and yelling, the poor little porker ran the gauntlet. The same fate befel six or seven more of his brethren in succession, each betraying increasing trepidation as he approached the fatal pass, and made a bolt through the *corps de garde* of geese, whose chattering and screeches of delight were almost undistinguishable from human laughter. At last the biggest pig of the party brought up the rear. He was a pinkfleshed, clean young fellow, with fat limbs and sides, and his ears were cocked, and his tail sharply twisted in the intelligent, wideawake manner which so completely distinguishes the intellectual pig from the mere swine multitude. With a loud grunt of defiance, this brave beast charged through the flock of geese, and had actually almost gained the gate, when a large, grey goose made one grab at his fat ham, caught up the skin in a bunch, and gave it a tremendous pinch with her red beak. Needless to say, the air was rent with the squeals of agony of the injured pig and the ecstatic pæans of the flock of geese in chorus. From the order in which the transaction took place, we derive the impression that a similar game of prisoner's base probably formed the entertainment of the geese every evening.—*Frances Power Cobbe.*

SOME AMERICAN RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The Roman Catholics claim about 4,000,000 of people, but they are said to have only 4,000 churches and chapels for all this number. They have largely increased within the present generation from Irish immigration. They are now a powerful ecclesiastical body, not only by reason of their numbers, but of their compactness and unity of organisation and action; and the recent appointment of a cardinal to their head—a man of great address and accomplishment—has given them additional importance. The Methodists in all, north and south, and various subordinate branches, are said to number no fewer than 2,500,000, with 14,000 churches, and upwards of 10,000 preachers in the north alone. They claim, moreover, 102 institutions of learning, including 26 universities and upwards of 18,000 Sunday-schools. They are beyond question the most numerous and powerful Protestant Church in the Union. Their Publishing Concern (as it is called) is one of the largest, if not the largest, to be found. It was begun in 1789 with a small capital, and has now a capital of nearly two millions of dollars. Whatever is good or suitable in our home religious literature they never hesitate to utilise for their own purposes; and a British author may purchase at Cincinnati or elsewhere handsome copies of his own books which he never saw, and probably never heard of before. The Baptists stand next in order of numbers. They are supposed to have a membership of 1,500,000, and a corresponding number of churches (upwards of 11,000 in 1858), and their own institutions for education and learning—at the same date no fewer than 33 colleges, and 11 theological seminaries. They are especially numerous in the south and west; and although they still retain something of their early indifference to an educated ministry, a very "respectable share of the wealth, talent, learning, and influence of the country" are supposed to be connected with them. The Presbyterians come next, with upwards of 600,000 members, and 6,000 churches. Including all their branches, they are supposed to represent nearly six millions of people. At the General Assembly held at St. Louis in 1874, which claims to represent the Presbyterian Church in the United States, but which was exclusive of the Presbyterians of the south, the Cumberland Presbyterians and others, the membership was reported as 472,023, the number of churches as 4,800, and the Sunday-school attendants as 482,762. The Cumberland Presbyterians are said to reckon about 100,000, and fully 1,000 churches. The Presbyterian Churches have, of course, their own schools of learning, the most notable of which are at Princetown, in New Jersey, the head of which is the venerable Dr. Hodge, and the Union Theological Seminary in New York, to the head of which Dr. Adams, so well known and respected for his long career of usefulness as a pastor in the city, has been lately promoted. The Cumberland Presbyterians have a flourishing seminary at Princetown, in Kentucky and Uniontown in W. Pennsylvania. The Congregationalist and Episcopalians in point of numbers come after the Presbyterians. The former reckoning about 300,000 members, with 2,500 churches; and the latter upwards of 900,000, with 2,100 churches. These are the numbers supplied to us by the latest sources we can find; but here, as throughout, it is to be borne in mind that we pretend to nothing but a proximate accuracy. There are, as usual, various theological seminaries associated with these bodies (the Congregationalists alone were said thirty years ago to have at least five such seminaries); but Yale College, at New Haven, remains the chief educational centre for the Congregational Churches of America, and the New Episcopal colleges at Philadelphia and Bambridge (the latter in connection with Harvard University) may be considered among the more important seats of Episcopal education. There are other Episcopal schools for theological education in New York, Virginia, and Ohio.—*Good Words.*

A "general congress of the women of Germany" has been held at Gotha. Addresses were delivered calling on German women to unite and struggle for their rights, especial reference being made to the practice of medicine. On the motion of a gentleman present, a resolution was carried condemning the present style of women's dress.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 1st April, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shootings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.80
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	102.00 a 107.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	111.00 a 117.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	119.00 a 130.00
,, Bombay	,,	83.00 a 87.50
Chints	per piece	1.00 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.75 a 4.10
,, Brocades Do.	,,	3.75 a 4.10
,, Damask Do.	,,	5.80 a 5.00
English Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, 14 lbs.	,,	2.95 a 3.00
,, 15 lbs.	,,	3.15 a 3.20
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, 8 lbs.	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, 8½ lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.55
,, 9 lbs.	,,	3.05 a 3.10
,, 10 lbs.	,,	3.35 a 3.45
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	,,	1.45 a 1.50
,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.60 a 1.72
,, 24 ,, & 30 in. 8 lbs. XO	,,	2.15 a 2.20
,, 24 ,, & 30 in. 8 lbs. QL	,,	2.25 a 2.27
,, 24 ,, & 30 in. 8 lbs. XX	,,	2.73 a 2.74
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.66
,, Red	,,	0.78 a 0.80
,, Light Red	,,	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	,,	2.30 a 2.42
Mulls, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
,, Figured, 24 ,,	,,	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.25
,, ,, 3 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.24 a 0.25
,, Gentian	,,	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.35 a 2.50
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.75 a 3.40
,, 000 ,,	,,	3.85 a 3.90
,, 7,000 ,,	,,	3.40 a 3.45
,, AA	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, EF	,,	6.40 a 6.50
,, MH	,,	4.70 a 4.75
,, EI	,,	6.40 a 6.60
White Spotted Shirtings	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Brocades	,,	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
,, 8 lbs.	,,	3.00 a 3.05
,, 9 lbs.	,,	3.70 a 3.80
,, 10 lbs.	,,	4.85 a 5.10
,, 12 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
,, SS	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, S	,,	19.50 a 10.00
,, BBB	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, AAA	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, LLL	,,	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
,, Medium	,,	1.08 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
,, Assorted	,,	9.00 a 9.05
,, HH Scarlet	,,	9.40 a 9.50
,, Assorted	,,	8.60 a 8.70
,, H Scarlet	,,	9.50 a 9.60
,, Assorted	,,	8.75 a 8.90
Lustres, Figured	,,	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	,,	15.00 a 15.70
Orleans, Plain	,,	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
,, Hoop	,,	3.55 a 3.60
,, Bar	,,	3.90 a 3.95
,, Wire	,,	7.50 a 7.65
Lead	,,	7.60 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	,,	7.50 a 7.80
,, Lead, LB	,,	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	,,	89.50 a —
,, American	,,	89.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
,, Swedish	,,	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	[illegible] a 23.00
Spelter	,,	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.00 a 23.50
,, Plates	per box	6.50 a 6.70

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.00 a 25.50
Alum, 1st quality	,,	1.35 a 1.40
,, 2nd ,,	,,	1.60 a 1.75
Bark, Siam	,,	0.83 a 1.10
,, Camphor	,,	13.80 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	,,	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	9.50 a 9.70
,, ,, Yellow	,,	44.00 a 51.00
,, Hankow, White	,,	73.00 a 74.05
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pd.	$3,500 a 3,900
,, 2nd ,,	,,	650 a 900
,, 3rd ,,	,,	170 a 250
Brimstone	,,	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	,,	13.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	,,	14.00 a 14.25
,, Baroos, clean	,,	5,000 a 5,100
,, Refuse	,,	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamons, Superior	,,	145.00 a 155.00
,, Inferior	,,	20.00 a 23.50
Cloves	,,	42.00 a 43.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
,, English steam	,,	13.75 a —
,, Sydney	,,	12.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	,,	24.00 a —
,, Rod, ,,	,,	24.50 a —
,, Nails	,,	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	,,	17.00 a 17.60
,, Bombay	,,	13.00 a 15.50
,, Shantung	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, Ningpo	,,	17.50 a 18.50
,, Tientsin	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, Tungchow	,,	16.60 a 17.00
,, Calcutta	,,	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	,,	6.50 a 6.60
,, Siam	,,	5.80 a 5.90
Cow's Hide	,,	8.60 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	,,	21.00 a 22.50
,, ,, without bones	,,	11.50 a 13.60
,, Chauchow	,,	27.50 a 29.50
Cutch	,,	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	,,	3.75 a 4.38
,, Red	,,	3.50 a 2.85
Dried Lily Flowers	,,	7.20 a 7.80
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 6 pieces	,,	250 a 300
,, 7 a 8 ,,	,,	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	,,	1.30 a 1.40
,, American per barrel of 100 lbs.	,,	2.70 a 2.80
,, ,, ,, of 200 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.35
Fungus	,,	31.50 a 32.00
Flints	,,	0.60 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	,,	220.00 a 300.00
,, 2nd ,,	,,	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	,,	15.40 a 18.50
,, Superior	,,	28.50 a 29.00
Hemp, Hankow	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, Siam	,,	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	,,	30.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	,,	5.60 a 5.75
,, 2nd ,,	,,	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	,,	65.00 a 70.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, ,, middle	,,	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	,,	2.10 a 2.20
,, Green	,,	2.50 a 2.75
,, Black	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Yellow	,,	1.90 a 1.92
,, Green Beans	,,	2.10 a 2.15
Pearl Barley	,,	6.50 a 7.60
Potatoe Flour	,,	1.94 a 2.50
Putchuck	,,	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	,,	2,600 a 3,000
,, ,, Mother	,,	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.70 a 1.72
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.54 a 1.58
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.88 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.60 a 1.74
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	,,	3.10 a 3.25
,, Cut	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Sesamum, White	,,	4.20 a 4.30
,, Black	,,	2.85 a 3.10
Sharksfin	,,	35.00 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	,,	27.00 a 45.00
,, California	,,	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	,,	6.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	15.00 a 15.50
,, Black	,,	8.30 a 8.40
Betel Nut	,,	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, South Sea	,,	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.00 a 2.20
,, Siam	,,	2.25 a 2.55
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	,,	6.15 a 6.50
,, ,, Dark Brown	,,	4.70 a 5.00
,, West Coast, Dark Brown	,,	— —
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.60
,, Candy	,,	8.45 a 8.50
,, ,, Foochow	,,	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	8.10 a 8.30
Walnuts	,,	4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, California	,,	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	,,	Tls. 5.7.3.0 a —
Pea ,,	,,	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.8.0
Tea ,,	,,	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.50

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
		HONGKONG.			
		STEAMERS.			
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	937	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Genoa	Carrigall	Brit. str	1216	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glamis Castle	G. Dickie	Brit. str	2000	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hailoong	J. C. Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Iobang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Killarney	H. O'Niel	Brit. str	1060	Hop Kee	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat C	
Lord of the Isles	Wm. Cowie	Brit. str	1846	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Maharajah	Stephenson	Brit. str	994	Siemssen & Co	
Malacca	Shallard	Brit. str	1046	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Montgomeryshire	J. Sturrock	Brit. str	1146	H. Kiær	Saigon
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Normanby	A. Reddell	Brit. str	664	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown, &c.
Olympia	F. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajah	W. Hansen	Brit. str	359	Hop-hing	Swatow
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Thingvalla	A. Mourier	Dan. str	1577	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1270	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co. Limited	
Annie Gray	More	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	Victoria
Bonito	Wissenberg	Ger. bg	524	Reiss & Co	
Bua Casa	C. Lange	Siam. bk	340	Chinese	
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Christian	F. Stehr	Ger. sch	280	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Colombo	P. N. Heuer	Brit. bk		Order	Honolulu
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland
Eleanor	Jobson	Brit. bk	483	H. Kiær	
Fanny	Rousal	Fren. sh	1138	Landstein & Co	
Formosa	G. Schwur	Ger. bk	230	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	748	Rozario & Co	Victoria
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	Saigon
F. H. Drews	W. Varsatz	Ger. bk	630	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
James Vinicombe	J. MacPherson	Brit. bk	630	Borneo Co. Limited	Takao
Jonathan Chase	Curtis	Amr. bk	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Lathley Rich	R. T. Lewis	Amr. sh	1327	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Margarite	J. Owens	Brit. sh	864	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Amr. sh	862	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Memento	F. Reavald	Brit. bk	464	Captain	Bangkok
Montego	Griffiths	Brit. bk	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. bk	320	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hamburg
Nightingale	Palmer	Amr. sh	722	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Noemi	Aucam	Fren. bk	347	Carlowitz & Co	
Northampton	W. Barclay	Brit. sh	1166	Adamson, Bell & Co	Manila
N. D. d'Auxiliatrice	Jagorst	Fren. bk	790	Order	
Pallas	Ballehr	Ger. bk	421	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Shalimar	Wm. Cotter	Brit. sh	1557	Russell & Co	San Francisco
S. G. Reed	J. W. White	Amr. sh	652	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Portland
Sydenham	F. Bristow	Brit. sh	1062	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Union	Mericaechevaria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	Manila
Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co.	Manila
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amr. bk	809	Master	
		RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.			
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Chefoo
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Nagasaki
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. W. M. Castle	Hainan Island
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Himalaya	troopship	2	700	Captain W. Grant	En route to Calcutta
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. Hippesley	Kiukiang
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Hongkong
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir Wiseman	Foochow
Lily	gunboat	—	—	Capt. Cochrane [Bart	En route to Singapore
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H.G. Salmond	En route to Kobe
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Amoy
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Singapore
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Hongkong
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1383		Kuhn
Ashuelot	Amer. cor.	1000	6	E. O. Matthews
Hertha	German cor.	2200	19	Thurr
Kearsarge	Amer. frigate	695		E. V. McNair
Palos	Amer. g-boat	300		W. R. Bridgman

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		WHAMPOA.			
		STEAMERS.			
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
		WHAMPOA.			
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Ino	Bannan	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Irene	Hansen	Ger. sch	266	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Marion	R. Howes	Amr. sch	366	Olyphant & Co	Tientsin
		CANTON.			
An-lan ‡	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-shoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		On West Coast
Yangtsze	E. Schulze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 28th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Camoens	Guimaraes	Portg.-b.	80		
Keiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Portg.-b.	444		

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 26th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Afonne	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Bradley & Co	Bangkok
Froblich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Ingeburg	Jacobsen	Ger. bk	383	Dircks & Kruger	
Jessie McDonald	Stoll	Brit. sch	275	E. Herton	
Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Samos	Bryant	Amr. sch	395	E. Vincent & Co	Taku
Tekli	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo

AMOY.

In port on 24th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Baltic		Brit. bk	318	Pasedag & Co	
Carl Ludwig		Ger. bg	234	H. A. Petersen & Co	Samarang
Carmen		Span. bk		Elles & Co	
Colibri		Ger. bk	207	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Emilie		Brit. bk	335	Johnston & Co	
Genitiv		Brit. sch	169	Pasedag & Co	
Hedvig		Swed. bk	362	Johnston & Co	Kelung
Helene		Brit. bk	433	Boyd & Co	Saigon
Jurgen		Ger. bk	269	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Kvik		Brit. bg	187	Boyd & Co	
May Queen		Brit. bk	285	Tait & Co	
Palma		Ger. bk	299	Pasedag & Co	
Velox		Dut. bk	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Wagren	Schmitsch	Ger. sch	180	Pasedag & Co	
Yarra		Brit. bk	463	Pasedag & Co	Kelung

FOOCHOW.

In port on 25th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Chun Sheng	Broadley	Brit. str	62	Chinese	
Fu-shing	Cotton	Brit. str	62	Chinese	
Gesiena	Mulder	Dut. sch	423	Chinese	Shanghai
Southern Queen	Rickard	Brit. bk	789	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 24th March, 1876.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Adele	Fox	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
August Reimers	Oestmann	Ger. sch	208	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ceres	Findlay	Brit. str	454	Wheelock & Co	
Cuba	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Eliza Shaw	Hall	Brit. sh	696	Shaw, Ripley & Co	
Freetrader	Marrpman	Brit. bk	340	Russell & Co	
Kronprindsessen	Hansen	Dan. bk	343	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Mdm. Demorest	Bisset	Brit. bk	432	Heard & Co	
Titania	England	Brit. sh	879	Olyphant & Co	New York
Tokatea	Briggs	Brit. sh	805	Heard & Co	
Uranus	Bery	Nor. bk	486	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Vesta	Perry	Amr. bk	300	Mustard & Co	
Windhover	Findlay	Brit. sh	846	W. S. Macleen	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 19th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Alberta	Talbot	Brit. sch	280	F. Knobblauch	
Constance	Schultz	Brit. bk	550	Captain	
Escort	Carver	Amr. bk	630	O. & O. Co	
Formosa	Uldemp	Ger. bk	445	H. Ahrens & Co	
Gaucho	Crighton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co	
Hafrsfjord	Meyer	Nor. bk	420	P. M. S. S. Co	
Hope	Hancock	Amr. bk	797	E. Fischer & Co	
Iris	Taylor	Brit. sch	259	Smith, Baker & Co	
John Muckean	Jordan	Brit. sch	198	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Lady Elizabeth	Cabbell	Brit. bk	657	Order	
Leicester	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Messageries Maritimes	
Lochleven Castle	MacKeschnie	Brit. sh	602	Chipman, Stone & Co	
Lunalilo	Marston	Haw. bk	473	Order	
Mary Jane	Crighton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Otto	Fashtmann	Ger. bg	315	Netherland Trading Co	
Rurio	Bergeland	Rus. bk	530	Order	
Scotia	Duncan	Brit. bk	321	Chinese	
Truth	Evans	Brit. bk	329	Order	
Tuck Sing	Marshall	Brit. bk	388	Smith, Baker & Co	
Ullock	Rendle	Brit. bk	780	Kniffler & Co	
Wallace	Macarmic	Amr. bk	628	E. Fisher & Co	

MANILA.

In port on 18th March, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Adler		Ger. bk	451	Order	
America		Ger. sh	1249	Order	
Carolus Magnus		Brit. sh	1458	Order	
Chijaman		Brit. bk	667	Order	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Criterion		Amr. sh	1546	Order	
Delia		Span. bk	385	Order	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Flying Eagle		Amr. sh	1004	Order	
Gravina		Span. bk	246	Order	
Helia		Brit. bk	377	Order	
Hermann		Ger. bk	925	Order	
Liberator		Brit. sh	690	Order	
Marie		Ger. bk	464	Order	
Omba		Brit. sh	836	Order	
Pepita		Span. bk	567	F. Reyes	
Sooloo		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	Boston
Teresa		Span. bk	253	J. M. Tuason & Co	

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